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SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 18.

THE WAR AND PEACE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEFINED.

The chief difference between the Fernando Wood and Seymour branches of the New York Democracy, is that the former has been frank enough to avow its treasonable purpose of peace at the price of surrender to Jeff. Davis, while the other has trickily refused to enunciate any affirmative policy, declaring that for the present its whole business is opposition to the present Administration, and that it will be time enough to unfold the purposes of the Democratic party when they get in possession of the Government—as it three years of the bitter fruits of Democratic misrule had extinguished the memory of Democratic Administrations—and that events must then determine their course.

So says the *World*.

But events are more explicit than the *World*, and won't wait till Mr. Seymour is President to solve the dark enigma of his policy. That stony Sphinx of the New York Democracy has betrayed his secret to the invocation of the howling mob, whom he had succeeded in indoctrinating with his views of liberty, and who have been translating the utterances of the mystic oracle in acts that are very intelligible indeed.

Under the inspiration of riot and midnight murder, and the sacking and burning of the houses of peaceful citizens, Mr. Seymour has at last found a tongue for something positive, and has defined for us and for the world at large the orthodox Democratic way of suppressing insurrection.

As Governor of the State, this leader of the Democratic party of New York was called, as a simple, straightforward matter of duty, to put down, with the whole power of the State, if necessary, promptly, at once, without *ifs* or *ands* or *buts*, this lawless outbreak of his copperhead friends, even if they had voted for him for Governor, and even if he did expect them to vote for him again for President; just as James Buchanan was called upon to put down the rebellion of his slaveholding friends and supporters.

And what did this Democratic Governor of the Empire State do in the discharge of his clear duty as chief magistrate in this matter?

He did just exactly what James Buchanan did in a like emergency. He followed the instincts of his party, and the people of the State of New York were compelled to witness the repetition of the humiliating spectacle which James Buchanan gave the nation in the first months of secession—their chief executive cowering in abject and helpless terror at the feet of the brutal mob, suing for the peace he should command, and in the midst of pillage and ruin and massacre, abasing the might and majesty of the law, to haggle on bended knees for terms of compromise with cut-throats and thieves.

That is Seymour's way—the modern constitutional Democratic way—of putting down insurrection. His very first step was to enter into council with the plundering assassins of peaceful citizens and to ask their pardon for the attempt which had been made to put the laws in operation, and to assure them that the laws would be modified to suit their villainous will, and his next step was to insult the Government of the United States and the whole nation by asking them to accept this mean, cowardly, degrading concession to mob violence, to share the infamy of his pusillanimous surrender of authority to anarchy.

And the answer of the Government to Seymour's base proposition to suspend the laws at the dictation of a gang of Copperhead rowdies and rascals, sets in the strongest possible light the radical and heaven-wide contrast between the policy of the present Administration and that of their political opponents for the suppression of rebellion. That answer was: The laws must be executed; if it can be done by the local police, well; if with the State militia, well; if not, then the whole power of the nation is pledged to enforce the laws.

Seymour says with "bated breath and whispering humbleness," "Suspend the laws at the dictation of the mob."

Lincoln says—"Execute the laws at any cost."

Seymour would abate or try in vain to abate the work of pillage and murder for an hour by a compromise with the rioters which would sap the foundations of all authority and overthrow all respect for all time to come.

Lincoln says:—No compromise with lawlessness; no concession to brute force; establish the law in every jot and tittle of its spirit and letter. Preserve the guarantees of social order for all time to come on the firm and stable foundation of obedience to law—at whatever present sacrifice.

Both want peace—but one wants to patch up a temporary truce by a base surrender of all the bulwarks of security—the other wants a peace on conditions which will ensure its perpetuity.

One is a petty trickster of the hour, whose horizon is bounded by present results—the other an honest man, whose honesty has made him a statesman, whote patriotism is the inspiration of genius, and who, in fulfilling the simple requirements of official duty, is laying the foundations of a national prosperity as eternal as the hills.

And these two men in their separate methods of treating this local rising of the Copperhead *proletaires* of New York represent the essential antagonism in the views and principles of the two parties, of which they stand at the head, in all that relates to the rise, the outbreak and the suppression of the present rebellion.

KICKED OUT OF OFFICE.

For the last six months we have permitted the editors of one or two papers in this State to indulge themselves without stint in complacent repetitions of one particularly little lie of a personal character, partly because it was hardly worth noticing at all, and partly because it evidently afforded the liars such immense gratification, that it seemed a pity to spoil their enjoyment by a premature exposure. Mr. O. Brown, for example, apparently finds existence tolerable only by assuring himself and his readers in every issue of his interesting paper that the late Commissioner of Statistics was "kicked out of office," or "trampled out of office," or something of that sort, mainly through the puissant agency of the said O. Brown.

Just once, for the first time and for the last time, we take occasion to notice this pretty little fiction, and we regret exceedingly that in doing so we are compelled to deprive our amiable friend of the beautiful dream in which his imagination and his vanity have revelled undisturbed so long that he has doubtless come at last to believe his own lies.

On the first day of January last, before the assembling of the Legislature, the then Commissioner of Statistics resigned his office to engage in other, and, to himself, more profitable, avocations.

Six weeks after his resignation the Legislature abolished the then vacant office, probably because they could find no one who was willing and competent to perform its duties for the pay.

That is the way the Commissioner of Statistics was "kicked out of office.

We trust our readers will pardon this brief, first and final mention of the subject in these columns, upon the assurance that there are not liars enough outside of Tophet to provoke us into any further allusion to it.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

If any one has any doubt as to who is responsible for the bloody riot in New York, or is uninformed as to the means used to inaugurate it, they should read the following lying article, which appeared in the New York *World*, the accredited organ of the copperhead Democracy, on last Saturday morning, the day that the draft commenced in that city:

A MYSTERIOUS DRAFT.

The draft, which commences in this city today and which is about to be enforced all over the North, promises to be a very mysterious business. Instead of ordering a general conscription, and publicly apportioning the quotas to the several States, the administration has privately notified the several district provost-marshals, and the drafting has been begun without the knowledge or information of the public. We believe this secret way of doing business is common in Russia or Austria, but it is quite new in this free country.

So far we have no assurance that it is to be an equal conscription. From the number actually drafted in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, it would seem that the call was for 300,000 men; but the number required of the counties of Warren and Essex is on a basis of 400,000. According to the *Tribune*, the number New York city must raise is 26,000 and Brooklyn 10,000, which is conscripting at the rate of 600,000 for the whole North. Can it be that the administration has so much more confidence in New York Copperheads than New England Republicans that it calls for more of the former than the latter? This is really a serious matter, and in the absence of any official announcement by the government of the number of men it requires, how do we know but what the secret instructions of the Provost Marshals are to conscript heavily in the Democratic districts and lightly in the Republican districts?

Of course it is incredible that they should do this injustice, but the secrecy which marks the machinery of the draft naturally excites comment and uneasiness. A Secretary of War who, on an occasion of great national rejoicing for victories won, is small souled enough and prejudiced enough to malign the majority of his fellow-citizens and apply to them an opprobrious party epithet, as Mr. Stanton did at the serenade the other evening, is equal to any injustice toward the people he dislikes. President Lincoln has issued a number of unnecessary and mischievous proclamations; but we think one on this subject is very much needed to avoid misapprehensions.

The villain who penned the above lines knew that he was guilty of falsehood, and that his contemptible comments were calculated to incite resistance to the draft.

All the New York papers, not excepting the *World*, of Saturday morning contain lengthy accounts of the preparations for the draft which show it to have been anything but a secret affair. The papers, including the *World*, agree that the number to be drafted is 12,500, and still this treasonable organ endeavors to produce disaffection by editorially quoting an estimate from the *Tribune* made some time previous, before reliable data could be obtained, in order to show that New York's proportion was greater than New England's. It would be well for this sheet to manipulate its news department in future to correspond with its false editorials.

The insinuation that the Administration has ordered a heavy draft in Democratic localities and a light one in Republican, is, of course, too absurd for credence, but just at the time it was published and when there was a feverish excitement concerning the draft, its direct and only tendency was evil, and it was uttered with the expectation of producing violent consequences.

The article we have quoted, gives the key to the means resorted to by the Copperheads, which culminated in a murdering, thieving riot, that has inflicted eternal disgrace on the city of New York.

THE SNAKE DEAD.

The recent riotous demonstration in New York was the last convulsive wriggle of the dissevered tail of the Copperhead Snake, whose head was crushed under the heel of Meade, and whose slimy carcase was cut in two by Grant and Banks.

It is an old fancy that the wounded serpent dies at sundown, and as the sun of the rebellion sinks in its own red sea of blood—the last remains of its fetid and poisonous life ooze out of this writhing pendant of the Northern reptile.

Wood and Vallandigham and the two Seymours and Wall and Bayard and Cox and Pugh and the *World* and the Secesh *Times*—and all the speckled and luminous rings of this sleek and noxious descendant of the first tempter—died out one by one in that last spasm of its death agony.

The cowed spirit of disloyalty and violence evoked by these men has slunk back to its dens. The Law, for a day or two dethroned in a single northern city, has resumed its sway. Resistance to the conscription has ceased. It had better. The Government can spare 200,000 veterans to enforce it if they are needed, and if more are needed they will be reinforced by two millions of loyal citizens. Let every one be assured that swift, sure, remorseless punishment, as severe as may be necessary, will promptly follow the least attempt at resistance to the law. So much by way of warning.

LIEUT. FLANDRAU, one of Gen. Sibley's Aids, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, informs us that the abandonment of the expedition has never been thought of, even for a moment, by the General or any of his officers. The reports to the contrary have been wholly without foundation, and the speculations concerning the failure of the expedition have been superfluous.

Lieut. Flandrau met Capt. Fisk's expedition at the Old Crossing of the Otter Tail, twenty-five miles this side of Abercrombie. They were all in good health and spirits, but had delayed their march to await the arrival of engineers sent out by the Government to establish certain boundary lines.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHAYENNE.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

VERY HOT WEATHER.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

CAMP HAYES, SHAYENNE RIVER, July 4.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

We are here in the valley of the Shayenne, on historic ground. We are only a short distance above the old Shayenne village and planting place, where according to traditional history, several battles were fough tfor their homes, by the Sahyenne Indians. But finally they abandoned this country and left their name only to the stream. We are encamped in sight of the place, where in 1836, a Mandan war party of twenty-eight were all killed by the Dakotas. They were followed and surprised, while their horses were feeding, and they were fishing in the Shayenne, immediately under the "Bow-shot" hills. It was a bloody battle. ten Dakotas were killed. One Mandan made his escade to the prairie, but was followed by two Sioux, one of whom wrested his gun from him and told him he must die there. The Mandan said, "That is good," and there he was killed, the last of the twenty-eight.

Saturday evening has come; and we have accomplished our week's work of marching. Yesterday was a very hard day. In order to reach the river to-day without difficulty, it was decided to come past Kandi-ota lakes, and run our chance of finding a camping place five or six miles this side. Afternoon, the day became exceedingly hot. The south wind blew, but it burned and blistered, as if it had come from a heated oven. For several hours the thermometer could not be coaxed down below 100°. It was hard, very hard, on the men and teams. In addition, we did not find as good a camp as we have usually had. The water was not very good. But we are reminded that we are not on a pleasure excursion, but on the war-path; and that we are now in the enemy's country, and may soon be met by hostile forces,

We have crossed over the Shayenne, river and encamped in or near the south bend, on the north side of the stream. A most beautiful place it is. We have seen no spot more lovely since the commencement of the campaign. In this vicinity there is good pasturage, and the gentle rain which has been promising for a good while, and has now fairly commenced fulfilling its promise, will make even the dead and sere places look green. After a couple of hours' road making by the Pioneers, Captain Chase's Company, the whole command crossed the stream without difficulty. The river here is smaller than I expected to find it—not so large, I think, as the Minnesota is at Lac qui Parle. It has a good rocky bottom, and when full of water is a very respectable stream. The growth of timber in the valley is not great, but enough to make it picturesque and beautiful.

Although away off in this "Far West," it is not proposed to forget that this is the glorious 4th of July, the birth-day of our liberties. While I now write, a liberty pole is being raised in front of headquarters; and this evening at 7 o'clock, the rule forbidding all firing a gun, will be suspended, and thirty-four shots will be fired for the Union.

Whatever of interest takes place at this camp I will send you in my next communication.

Yours truly,
S. R. RIGGS.

ON our inside will be found an interesting account of the proceedings at General Sibley's headquarters in celebration of the Fourth of July.—ED.

Fiendishness of the Rebels—Proposed Retaliation.

The following is a more detailed account of the selection of Union officers to be shot in Richmond, than that previously published. We hardly think that in view of recent events the execution will take place, but if it does, a hundred of the highest Confederate officers in our possession should atone for the outrage:

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 7.

At the Libby Prison yesterday, by order of Gen. Winder, the captains among the Yankee prisoners, numbering seventy-four, drew lots for two to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at twelve o'clock by Capt. Turner, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table were informed of the order of General Winder. A slip of paper, with the name of each man written on it, and carefully folded up, was then deposited in a box on the table, and Capt. Turner informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names out, the first two names drawn to indicate the men to be shot.

Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, suggested that one of the chaplains be appointed. Three of the chaplains were called down from an upper room, and the Rev. Mr. Brown accepting the task, amid a silence almost deathlike, the drawing commenced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, and the second that of Captain John Flinn, of the Fifty-first Indiana. When the names were read out Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as any one else. Flinn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed, and the condemned men sent to General Winder's office.

On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends. Sawyer wrote a letter home, and read it aloud to the detective standing near. Upon coming to the last part of it, saying, "Farewell, my dear wife; farewell, my children; farewell, mother," he begged those standing by to excuse him, and, turning aside, burst into tears. Flinn said he had no letters to write home, and only wanted a priest. Both men were returned to the Libby prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the day of their execution, which is not yet fixed. Sawyer is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and Flinn is an Irishman.

The Confederate officers shot by Burnside were executed for recruiting in Kentucky, and that General, when appealed to by the sister of one of them to spare his life, refused, with the brutal reply that he "had quit handling the rebellion with gloves."

THE DOOMED.

General Winder has allowed Henry W. Sawyer, one of the Yankee Captains selected for execution, in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, at Sandusky, Ohio, by Burnside's order, to send for his wife and child, and a letter for that purpose went by the flag of truce yesterday. It is hardly probable that the day of execution will be fixed until after the visit.

The Rebels Called for a few Supplies.

The Chambersburg *Repository* publishes, since the retreat of Lee, the following account of the demands by Ewell while in possession of the town:

General Ewell was the rather unwelcome guest of "mine host" Trostle, of the Franklin House, on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday he transferred his headquarters to the Brick Church, a mile north of town. He made the following requisitions in form upon our people, by which it will be seen that he meant to be a liberal wholesale dealer:

HEADQUARTERS 2D ARMY CORPS, June 24.

To the authorities of Chambersburg, Pa.:

By direction of Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, I require the following articles:

5,000 suits of clothing, including hats, boots and shoes.
100 good saddles.
100 good bridles.
5,000 bushels grain, (corn or oats.)
10,000 pounds sole leather.
10,000 pounds horse shoes.
400 lbs. horse shoe nails.

Also the use of printing office, and two printers to report at once.

All articles except grain will be delivered at the Court house square at three o'clock P. M., to-day, and the grain by 6 o'clock P. M. to-day.

J. A. HARMON,
Maj. and Chief Quartermaster 2d Corps de Arm.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, June 24, 1863.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, the citizens of Chambersburg will furnish the following articles by three o'clock this afternoon:

6,000 lbs. lead.
10,000 lbs. harness leather.
50 boxes tin.
1,000 curry combs and brushes.
2,000 l.s. picket rope.
400 pistols.
All the caps and powder in the town.
Also all the neats foot oil.

WM. ALLEN, M & C.

Subsequently another requisition was sent in for the following articles:

50,000 lbs. bread.
110 sacks salt.
30 bbls. molasses.
500 bbls. flour.
25 bbls. vinegar.
25 bbls. beans.
25 bbls. dried fruit.
25 bbls. sour kraut.
25 bbls. potatoes.
11,000 lbs. coffee.
10,000 lbs. sugar.
100,000 lbs. hard bread.

A meeting of the citizens was called, and it was resolved that the demand would not be complied with, for many reasons—but mainly perhaps because the town had not one third the articles required in it. The rebels then proceeded to help themselves, in some instances pretending to pay in rebel scrip, but in fact plundering the town relentlessly. An officer, said to be Major Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, took charge of the stealing operations, and well nigh lost his head several times by some of our enraged ladies, who resisted his searches.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, will be holden at the Banking House of Parker Paine, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the choice of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ensuing.

By order of
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, President.
P. P. FURBER, Secretary.

St. Paul, July 15, 1863. jy14-td

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

LEE STILL IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

HIS HEADQUARTERS AT BUNKER HILL.

Our Cavalry Harassing his Rear.

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS BEING CAPTURED.

GEN. MEADE AT BERLIN, MARYLAND.

NO ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED COUNTERMANDING THE DRAFT.

Military will be Furnished where Resistance is offered.

ALL QUIET IN NEW YORK.

THE 7th REGIMENT KILLS 30 RIOTERS.

THE DRAFT PROGRESSING QUIETLY IN THE EAST.

MORNING REPORT.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.

A detachment of fifty of the 65th New York militia, under Col. Belms, and two howitzers of the 8th militia, were sent to the scene of action on 28th street. The mob came out of their haunts, armed with muskets and carbines, but merely yelled furiously at first. The troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment of troops with one howitzer at Seward's, and then marched to First avenue.

Here a party of rioters fired on them, and Adam Schewendt, one of the soldiers, was slightly wounded. The troops wheeled into line and placed their piece in position, but no further hostility was attempted.

After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson's foundry, burst open the doors and fired. The mob now fired an occasional shot which the soldiers returned with galling fire, and several of the mob were wounded. A howitzer was placed in position to command the street. At two o'clock reinforcements arrived and a mob fired on them without effect. The soldiers took aim, but were restained from firing, by officers.

Mr. Jackson now wished the troops to withdraw from his foundry.

Gen. Brown replied that he should put his soldiers where he pleased, and no mob should dictate to him where they should go. He sent orders to defend the place at all hazards, and not to be sparing of their fire if a crowd gathered.

NEW YORK, July 16.

General Dix is expected here to-morrow morning to relieve General Wool.

It appears that the Staten Island riot was an insignificant affair. Three negro shanties were destroyed, and one negro beaten. The Island is garrisoned by the 74th Regiment.

The impression now (one o'clock) is that there will be no more rioting in the city to-night; that the arrival of military has made the rioters wary.

One ringleader of the mob captured by the soldiers to-night, has probably been hung.

There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Newkirk House, at Hudson City. The fire was the Jersey City Ferry Stables.

NEW YORK, July 16.

All is apparently quiet throughout the city at a late hour to-night.

NEW YORK, July 17.

A placard posted about the street last night, requesting persons whom newspapers call rioters to congregate this P. M., at Archbishop Hughe's residence is an unmitigated and senseless hoax, got up by sympathizers of rioters.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last evening, and a force of cavalry, is to be immediately organized for mounted patrol.

From the military movements, quietly made this morning, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to-day. Any attempt at which will meet with fearful check.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The 152d arrived at midnight.

The probably last fight of consequence between the military and rioters took place last night, near 29th street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the scoundrels plundering houses there.

The mob concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew.

Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides the street were filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones and other deadly missiles upon soldiers.

The *Times* report states that fifteen members of the 7th Regiment are reported killed by stones and brick bats.

Seven hundred regulars were sent up as a reinforcement, when a terrible battle took place. Eleven rioters were killed, eighteen wounded, and thirty-five taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets very handsomely.

Fifteen more rioters were captured on the West side of town, and the police are constantly bringing them in.

NEW YORK, July 17—8 A. M.

Everything is reported quiet in the city this morning.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

A special to the *American*, dated Berlin, Md., July 16th, says the army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. Meade. It is probable that some days will be spent in recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the heat of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed.

Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible to Culpepper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which can't well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry his movements.

A scout reports that during Lee's retreat the temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in momentary expectation of an attack from our forces, the result of which, they admitted, must be disadvantageous.

On the arrival of Lee's advance on Sunday week the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were made on which their light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday the river fell so much that many of the infantry forded it. The water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river and it became unfordable.

The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for it the boats the had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across.

The heavy artillery and heavy wagon train was moved back to the river, except the light artillery, and a strong picket line which held the field works was thrown up along the front. On Monday night they were drawn in. By daylight nothing was left on this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Buford's cavalry.

On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men this side, and had they been attacked would not have made a very serious defense.

Lee and his staff forded the river at 3:30 P. M., on Monday.

Stuart, with his cavalry, followed about six hours later.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The *Republican* says:

A cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since, by Gen. Heintzelman, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah Valley. It returned yesterday evening. The commander, Col. Lewell, found very few rebels in the Valley.

He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between three and four thousand rebels. He charged upon them, drove them out and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Lee's headquarters, on the 15th, are reported to be at Bunker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. Rebel officers say Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond. His trains were all sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are after the trains.

A later dispatch to the *Times* states that our cavalry crossed yesterday, and now occupy all passes as far south as Chester Gap, and head the rebel army at Front Royal. The entire rebel force is moving down the valley as rapidly as possible.

Their trains of cavalry, infantry, and artillery are in confusion, and our cavalry are harrassing them, hundreds of prisoners being captured.

ALL QUIET IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 16.

There is quite a busy crowd collected in Cooper street. Several hundreds are congregated, mostly from curiosity, and to see the soldiers quartered there. No riotous demonstrations whatever were made.

The admirable precaution taken by the authorities, and the imposing display of military force have made, with an avowed determination to use the utmost rigor, have in reality, quelled whatever of the mob spirit was left from last night.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The *Times'* Washington specials say Surgeon General Hammond has gone to Gettysburg. About 5,000 Union and 6,000 Rebel wounded are there, who are being rapidly sent to Northern hospitals.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

BUFFALO, July 17.

The *Courier* of to-day, publishes Vallandigham's address to the people of Ohio. He accepts the nomination of Governor, and defines his position in his usual style.

MORGAN'S OHIO RAID.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Morgan passed through Piketon yesterday afternoon in the direction of Jackson, evidently making for the river via Pomeroy and Gallipolis.

NO RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

There was not a word of truth in the report that has reached New York that there is a riot in this city.

OCEAN QUEEN ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamship Ocean Queen from Aspinwall the 8th, has arrived. She has $200,000 in treasure.

EVENING REPORT.

THE DRAFT WILL BE ENFORCED.

CIRCULAR No. 48.—WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cases been temporarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that NO ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED COUNTERMANDING THE DRAFT.

Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. Provost Marshal's will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

(Signed,) JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal Gen.

THE RIOT SUPPRESSED.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Generals Wool and Brown have been relieved from command here.

Gen. Canby assumed command of the Department of the East.

Moses Boyle was arrested yesterday on charge of shooting at policemen and soldiers, and locked up in the station. Judge McCunn promptly issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 5 o'clock today, but there being a serious informality in the writ the prisoner was retained and has been removed to military quarters. There has been no disturbance so far today.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The *Post* says Gen. Canby supersedes Gen. Brown by order of General Wool.

It is understood that the Mayor will issue a proclamation this P. M., announcing the suppression of the riot, but advising citizens to arm themselves to protect their lives and property from predatory outlaws.

Some 30 rioters were killed by the 7th regiment last night. The reported killing of 15 of the 7th regiment is not true.

PISHY!

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

There are reports in the city that Charleston has been captured.

A rebel picket is reported to have told the story that Beauregard has evacuated and burnt Charleston. The last statement is said to have come via Chattanooga. Nothing reliable has been received in regard to it.

REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH—GLOOM.

NEW YORK, July 17.

A special to the *Post* says the rebels have not yet moved out of the Shenandoah Valley.

A late arrival from Richmond reports great gloom there over the recent Union victories.

DRAFTING IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, July 17.

The draft in Lowell, Charlestown, Roxbury, Springfield and other towns has been effected in a quiet and orderly manner.

DRAFTING IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The draft in the 15th Ward of this city has been completed in a quiet and orderly manner.

AN ABOMINABLE FALSEHOOD!

HARTFORD, July 17.

The statement that there was riot occurring in this city on Tuesday was an abominable falsehood.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Seventy-five teams to load for St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie, on this day, (Saturday), Monday and Tuesday next. Rack will be needed with a portion of the teams to carry barrels of hard bread. Apply to

jy18-3t J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

WINONA COUNTY BANK.

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first day of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Due from Brokers, exchange account	16,525 45
Stocks on Deposit with State Auditor, as their par value	25,000 00
Specie	3,247 10
Cash Items	2,009 74
Office Fixtures, Furniture	800 00
Treasury Notes	13,541 00
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand	29,857 00
Due from Banks, exchange account	21,905 80
	$113,257 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$24,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned	$43,883
Deduct Registered Notes on hand	000
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	3,883 00
Due Depositors on demand	68,760 08
Due to others not included under either of the above heads	16,634 31
	$113,257 39

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
WINONA COUNTY, }

A. W. WEBSTER, President, and Z. H. LAKE, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is Winona, in the said County of Winona.

A. W. WEBSTER, President.
Z. H. LAKE Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before Deponents, before me, this first day of July, 1863.

THOMAS SIMPSON,
Notary Public.

jy18-1t

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:

Lewis Hurlbut *versus* John L. Cabbot and Mary H. Cabbot, his wife, John W. Brown and Mary Brown, his wife.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863—$2,349.72, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of St. Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises:

All the following pieces or parcels of land and premises lying and being in the city of Red Wing, county of Goodhue, and State of Minnesota, and known and designated as follows, to wit: Lots numbered four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block number thirty-five (35), in the City of Red Wing aforesaid, according to the recorded plat of said city, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Goodhue aforesaid.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.

CHARLES MCCLURE, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

jy18-6w

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE SHEYENNE.

TOASTS, RESPONSES, &c., &c., &c.

DISCOVERY AND BURIAL OF MR. RYDER'S REMAINS.

From our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAYS, north bank Sheyenne River, July 4, 1863.

Your regular correspondent, Rev. Mr. Riggs, has doubtless written you from this camp, detailing the incidents of the march.

I propose to give you a brief report of our celebration of the day, and a very pleasant reunion of the officers of the expedition at the General's tent this evening.

Soon after arriving in camp this afternoon, Captain Chase of the pioneers, procured a sapling from the trees along the river, which he errected into a liberty pole in front of headquarters. The large American flag, that belonged to the Lower Agency, and was rescued from the Indians last fall—the same that floated at Mankato, at the execution of the condemned Sioux—was run up, and given to the breeze.

Capt. Jones of the battery, at sunset, fired a salute of thirty-four guns, waking strange echoes among the hills of the Sheyenne.

The General invited the field and staff officers of the several regiments to his marquee, when the very agreeable sight of loaves of delicious cake—provided for the occasion by the excellent and thoughtful wife of the General—greeted eyes quite unused lately to such sights.

There was abundantly supplied appropriate and palatable accompaniments to the cake.

After ample justice had been done these, Col. Crooks, of the 6th, proposed

The health of the Commanding General and the success of the Expedition.

General Sibley suitably responded, assuring the company that the expedition would never turn back without accomplishing its object—the extinction of Little Crow and the band of murderers that followed him—if success was in the bounds of human perseverance and endurance. He felt confident he could rely on the officers and men of the command for faithful support in this purpose.

Col. Baker, in proposing the health of Mrs. Sibley, to whom the company was indebted for the refreshing delicacies before them, thought it peculiarly fitting that the wife of the beloved commander should be remembered on the occasion.

Lieut. Col. Marshall complained that Col. Baker had appropriated the sentiment that he (Col. M.) was ready to offer to Mrs. Sibley, but would now offer:

The Day we Celebrate.

Gen. Sibley proposed the health of Gen. Pope, who had most cordially supported Gen. S., and provided all things necessary for the expedition. Gen. S. expressed warmly his obligations to Gen. Pope.

The health of the President of the United States, was offered by Colonel Crooks, and a sentiment *to the Union*, by Col. Baker.

The health of Hon. Alex. Ramsey was proposed by Lieut. Col. Jennison.

The General offered a sentiment complimentary to Mr. Sinclair Flandrau of his staff, who was about to leave in the morning on his return home, on account of failing health, and to Mr. T. J. Holt Beever, also of the General's staff, the sole representative in the company of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's subjects. The General took occasion to express his obligations to these gentlemen, his regrets at parting with Mr. Flandrau, and the hope and expectations that in a few days he, the General, would receive from the accredited representatives of Mr. Beever's, Queen full authority to pursue into British territory any guilty Indians that might escape thither.

Messrs. Flandrau and Beever suitably responded.

Adjutant Braden offered the health of Col. Crooks, to which Col. C. briefly responded.

Col. Crooks proposed the health of Col. Miller, of the Seventh, with the sentiment, that although absent he was remembered, and his place well supplied by the Lieut. Col. Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Marshall responded, regretting the absence of Col. Miller, who, but for broken health, resulting from the hard service he had seen in the campaigns and battles on the Potomac, from Bull Run, through the seven days' battles before Richmond, down to South Mountain, would have been with the expedition, and enjoyed the company to-night.

General Sibley proposed the health of Lieut. Col. Marshall.

Col. Marshall offered the health of Col. Baker.

Col. Crooks proposed that of the Colonel of the First Mounted Rangers—Col. McPhail—to which Col. McPhail responded.

Lieut. Col. Jennison proposed to drink to the Ninth Regiment, and its gallant Col. Wilkin.

Col. Marshall proposed the health of Col. Thomas, of the Eighth Regiment, and his command.

A patriotic poem adapted to the occasion, written by Mr. Sweetser, correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, was read by Capt. Olin, and received warm commendation.

Quartermaster Carver, of the Sixth, offered a sentiment to the wives and sweethearts at home, which was feelingly received.

The health of the Medical Director of the Eighth, Dr. Wharton, and of the Medical Staff of the several Regiments, was drank.

With songs and jokes from that inimitable wit and humorist, Col. Jennison, and sentiments and speeches from others, the hours sped swiftly, and the celebration of the Fourth of July on the banks of the Sheyenne was voted an entire success, and a most enjoyable occasion to all who participated.

We have been permitted to copy the following private letter concerning the remains of Mr. Ryder:

CAMP MCCLAREN,
HEAD BIG STONE LAKE, June 28, 1863.

M. Ryder, Esq., St. Paul:

DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to your request and my promise, I made it my business to visit the locality of the trading post of your late brother and to bury his remains. His trading house was the uppermost one of four situated along the border of Big Stone Lake, on the west side, one or two miles above the great bend in the lake, the houses perhaps a third of a mile apart. We found your brother's house destroyed by fire. The remains of your brother were lying in front of the site of the house, towards the lake, about two rods from the house. The bones were somewhat scattered. The right side of the skull broken away. The pants, red flannel shirt, and shoulder braces, all in place, remained together, with some of the bones inside the clothes. Mr. Geo. Spencer, who, before the outbreak, was trading in the next house below, was with me, and recognized the clothes unmistakably. There were parts of the bones of another person, smaller than your brother's, lying near his and mingled with your brother's. Mr. Spencer said they were those of a young man, almost a boy, who lived with your brother, or near by. There was a cap which Spencer recognized as that of another man, but we could find nothing of his remains. There was nothing left of the remains save the bones.

The bones of both were buried where they lay, and the grave marked. There would be no difficulty in finding it by any one who should know the location of the building.

Very truly yours,
W. R. MARSHALL.

THE VICTORY AT HELENA.

SPLENDID FIGHTING OF THE LITTLE GARRISON.

GALLANTRY OF THE NEGRO REGIMENT.

FULL DETAILS OF FIGHT.

HELENA, July 8, via CAIRO, July 11.—I have learned from General Prentiss and his staff the full particulars of the glorious battle here on the 4th. It appears that in rebel contemplation, this was to have been one of the most decisive conflicts of the whole war. Their forces were well equipped, and in the best of spirits, and numbered between eighteen and twenty thousand, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Holmes, with such veteran leaders as Price, Marmaduke, McRea, Parsons and Fagaur.

Gen. Holmes started with his army from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 23d of June, with enormous pretensions—the first item of which was the capture of Helena. How well they succeeded, the story of Gen. Prentiss' reception of them will tell.

At half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the rebels attacked the fortifications around Helena, at every point with the exception of the lower works on the left, having driven in our pickets with great rapidity by the impetuosity of their charges. Our troops were prepared for them, and repulsed every attempt that was made by them to effect an entrance into our works, until 8 o'clock when by massing their artillery and infantry upon our centre, they succeeded in capturing the battery, not, however, until all but three of the men commanding it had been either killed or wounded. The fighting at this point was terrible and desperate, and the rebels were a number of times repulsed before they succeeded in gaining a hold in our works which, however, they did not long retain.

At one time a rebel Captain got upon the parapet when he was seized by the collar by one of our privates, and hauled over within our lines and taken to the rear a prisoner. The rebels had only time to spike one gun of battery C, when the guns of Fort Curtis were brought to bear upon them and the 1st Indiana charged, dismounted upon the rebels in the battery and retook it. This charge was followed up by the 33d Iowa and 36th Missouri, who drove back the rebel force, retook the rifle pits in front of our works and captured six hundred prisoners.

At the same time the rebel charge was made on the center, a similar assault was made in great strength on battery D, to the left, and the rebels were repulsed with fearful slaughter. In front of batteries C and D, our troops buried 300 dead rebels.

Parsons' brigade which fought stoutly against us at these points, was nearly annihilated, and Gen. Parsons himself was killed.

Battery C was located on what is known as Grave yard Hill, and such it really was to the rebel division which sought to possess it. Meantime, Lieut. Col. Johnston, of one of the Arkansas regiments, made a flank movement on our left for the purpose of enfilading battery D, but some of our unengaged troops lying on the river bank to the left, closed in upon them and captured the whole crowd. This closed up the battle, and at about 10 o'clock the firing ceased.

The rebels made the best time on record toward Trenton, and were pursued some distance by our troops, but Gen. Prentis' force was insufficient to admit of a long pursuit, he having less than 3,500 under his command. But the rebels have put miles by the score between them and Gen. Prentis' boys, and will not trouble the latter again for many a day.

Our troops were materially assisted by the gunboat Tyler, which did effective service. Capt. Pritchard managed his boat admirably, throwing five hundred shell during the engagement. General Prentiss expresses unqualified admiration and gratitude at the assistance rendered him by the Tyler.

The rebels started from Jacksonport to make the attack, Price's troops having had their headquarters there.

The rebel loss in this battle was terrible. I have been able to get pretty near the correct figures from two different sources. In the first place our troops buried 300 of their dead on the battlefield, then nearly 100 of their wounded have since died on our hands; 200 of their wounded are now under treatment at Helena: 250 now lie at Trenton too badly wounded to be taken farther by the rebels.

Taking into account the number of other wounded, and the whole number cannot be far from 1,500; in fact; these are the figures stated by Dr. McPheeters of St. Louis, who has charge of the rebel wounded, and who is in position in the Confederate army. The prisoners taken by us cannot be less than 1,240, including 90 commissioned officers. The Tycoon took up North 612, including sixty-three commissioned officers; the R. C. Wood 212, including twenty commissioned officers, and the Silver Moon 114, including five commissioned officers, and seventy-five prisoners are now here. The figures of the rebel is thus recapitulated: Killed on the field, 350; wounded, besides wounded prisorers, 1,200; prisoners in all, 1,200; total rebel loss, 2,800; while the Federal loss, all told, killed, wounded and missing, was only 230.

We made a very good haul of field officers among the prisoners. The following have gone up the river; Col. Bell and Lieut, Col. Johnson, of Bell's Ark. Legion; Col. Hart, of an Arkansas regiment; Colonel Lewis, of the 11th Missiouri regiment.

The following were killed, and their bodies found by our men: Gen. Parsons, Gen. McCrea, Col. McCrea, Maj. McCrea, Maj. Sanford, Maj. Martin, Major Smith. The Gen. McCrea is from Missouri; the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are from Mississippi.

The rebels were well provided with artillery, having eighteen or twenty pieces of the best kind, and their muskets were the Enfield and other excellent patterns.

I am informed by Gen. Prentiss that the colored regiment here—the Second Arkansas—did nobly during the engagement, standing like veterans in the thickest of the fight.

The regiments engaged were the following: the 33d Iowa, 29th Iowa, 36th Iowa, 33d Missouri, 35th Missouri, 43d Indiana, 28th Wisconsin and 2d Arkansas, colored, with the First Indiana and Fifth Kansas cavalry.

To depict the feeling here among the officers and men, over the repulse, would be impossible. They feel as though they were in every sense of the word masters of the situation, and as though in a smaller way they had celebrated the glorious Fourth about as enthusiastically as their fellow soldiers at Vicksburg.

The following bombastic proclamation was found during the battle. It shows how badly Holmes was cheated by Prentiss out of his game:

ORDER NO. —.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, June 23, 1863.—Comrades, you have passed the spring in preparation, while our armies were battling in Virginia and Mississippi. Your time has come to strike a blow in the good cause. You are ready; your discipline and manhood are confidently relied upon. Missourians, you are led by your favorite generals; you have wrongs to redress that should nerve the arm of the feeblest; wrongs so great, they are shocking to humanity. Fiends incarnate, licensed to murder and plunder, have been turned loose midst your homes. Your wives and maidens have been insulted and violated. Your old men have been butchered or sent to filty dungeons. Your brothers in arms have been ruthlessly murdered in cold blood. They loved their country and her liberty more than they feared the hireling tools of despotism that seeks to rule over us. Thus led in the best cause men ever fought for, with great wrongs to redress and high hopes before you, I know you will do your duty. Arkansians, your State was among the first to rush to the defence of the Confederacy. Regardless of her own safety, she has sent her sons wherever the enemy was to be met, and on every field they have shown the gallantry and bravery of true patriots. It is now your proud privilege to defend her soil and protect the homes and dear ones, your brave fathers have left in your charge. You too are led by favorite Generals, and have grievous wrongs to redress. The invaders who seek to subjugate you have been driven from Arkansas save at one point, Helena. We go to retake it. Your courage, firmness, and prtriotism will make you succeed, and win for yourselves honor and glory.

(Signed,) THOS. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen.

The following congratulatory address has been issued by Gen. Prentiss to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, HELENA, Ark., July 7, 1863.

General Orders No. 36.

Soldiers of the Army of Eastern Arkansas: On the anniversary of our National Independence you met in arms the enemy commanded by the Confederate Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, Parsons and others, and though outnumbered four or five to one, you withstood their onslaught, and sent them ingloriously, to tell traitors that it is dangerous to war against the Government you are sworn to defend. Victory crowned our national banner on the nation's birthday. The omen is a happy one. Soldiers, your Commanding General commends you for your valor, and congratulates you upon your success. Your friends at home will do the same, and annals of the nation will record the battle of Helena as one of the most noble and successful efforts in maintaining its integrity. That you and your comrades may be permitted to repeat such efforts until treason shall hide its head in shame, is the fervent prayer of your commander.

(Signed) B. M. PRENTISS, Major General.

Gen. Holmes is skedaddling back into the wilderness, but Davidson of Missouri is after him sharp.

The New York Riot.

DETAILS OF THE BRUTAL PROCEEDINGS.

POLICEMEN TORN IN PIECES!

We have received by mail some particulars of the first day's (Monday) riot in New York, which are additional to what has been forwarded by telegraph:

It appears that there must have been a concocted plan of resistance to the conscription, as all the workingmen on the different railroads combined, together with those of certain factories, and marched to the building on 3rd avenue where the drafting for the 9th district had commenced.

At about half-past ten o'clock the crowd rushed in, seized the books and papers, using great violence towards the officers and reporters present, who managed to escape, except Assistant Deputy Vanderpoel, who was badly beaten and believed to be beyond recovery. Soon after, the building was burned, the demons meanwhile storming the upper part, where some half dozen families lived.

The next building took fire and was also destroyed, the ruffians shouting while it was burning. Women were also in the mob, inciting them on. All the horse cars were stopped, and the drivers taken off by the crowd.

The police were overpowered and beaten horribly. A blacksmith shop was also demolished, and its owner nearly killed.

A detachment of 750 of the Provost Guard arrived at noon, and drew up in line of battle between 44th and Forty-fifth streets, on Third avenue, where they were quickly surrounded by an intensely excited mob who stoned and jeered them. The soldiers fired into the ruffians, when they were set upon and driven off and pursued about a mile. One of the soldiers was caught and *actually beaten to death both by men and women fiends.* Another was nearly torn to pieces, thrown over a precipice and his body stoned till half buried.

Soon after a squad of police arrived, but were driven off, one of their number being torn to pieces, and kicked into jelly.

The stores in the vicinity were soon closed by their owners, and the rioters had everything their own way. The firemen were not allowed to play on the fires.

The most horrible and beastly outrages have been perpetrated. Some twelve or thirteen policemen have been so brutally treated that their recovery is almost hopeless.

Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some twenty have thus far been killed.

One or two newspaper offices have been threatened. The citizens are arming. The colored orphan asylum has been destroyed by the mob, and Allerton's Hotel, at Bull's Head, burned. While the mob was passing down Second Avenue, somebody in an armory fired on them from a window, when they fired the building, which was also destroyed.

About three o'clock, P. M., the mob had moved further down town, when the firemen went to work on the burning buildings on Third avenue. One house was entered where a lady had just been confined. A number of articles were stolen, but no violence perpetrated.

At two o'clock, Mr. Joseph Howard, late city editor of the New York *Times*, was attacked by the mob, howling "Here's an Abolitionist," and were about to hang him to a lamp post, when the mob's attention was diverted, when he ran for his life, the crowd chasing him, striking him on the back of his head and in the face, with heavy paving stones, stunning him, when they robbed him of his watch and chain, diamond breast pin, and thirty-three dollars in money.

He was with difficulty taken to an engine house, the doors of which resisted the efforts of the mob, and finally he was taken away. His injuries were serious.

The mob tore up iron fences to arm themselves, and about three o'clock processions of ruffians, thieves and women, armed with clubs, pistols, and bars of iron, marched up First Avenue, threatening all connected with the conscription.

A whole block on Third Avenue was burned. A person named Andrews, of Virginia, who has lately harangued meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed to be the leader of the mob, and addressed them near the ruins while the destruction was going on, denouncing the President, and advised the people to organize to resist the draft.

The howling devils, after this harangue, proceeded to the large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington Avenue, which was completely sacked, the library, glasses, sofas, chairs, beds, &c., being thrown into the street. They then set fire to the house, amid terrible yells, and burned it down.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Rule of Substitutes, &c.

CIRCULAR NO. 44.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1863.

To answer the inquiries made at this office, it is announced—

FIRST—That any drafted person paying $300, under section 13 of the Enrollment Act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

SECOND—That any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from any service *for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.*

THIRD—That a substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in the service.

FOURTH—That a drafted man cannot pay the commutation or present a substitutes after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

FIFTH—That men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose term of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they were substitutes are liable for draft, the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes.

SIXTH—That in serving the notice as required by Circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrollment to the men in the State service who have been or may be drafted.

(Signed,) JAS. B. FRY, P. M. Gen'l.

Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Charles Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. H. K. Terrel, et al., defendants in error.

Section 8 of the act relating to uses and trusts (com. Stat., chap 32) applies to real property only.

Where lands are conveyed subject to a mortgage given by the grantor, he may insist on subjecting them to the payment of the incumbrance; and if he voluntarily or upon compulsion pays the debt secured by the mortgage, he can enforce the mortgage against the land.

Patrick Manney, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Minnesota, defendant in error.

This court will not set aside a verdict upon a pure question of fact, where oral evidence was given to the jury both in support of and in opposition to the verdict from which the jury may fairly have decided as they did, and this although the evidence may not be entirely satisfactory to our own mind.

William F. Sharpe, appellant, vs. Geo. Traver, impleaded with others, respondents.

A new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, if such evidence relate to one only of several issues tried, and the findings on the other issues would still entitle the successful party to a judgment in his favor—nor will this court on appeal from an order denying a motion for a new trial on such ground, take notice of any matter or point not involved in the decision appealed from.

Henry M. Rice, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Louis F. Tavernier, Defendant in Error.—Syllabus.

R. being the owner of a tract of land adjoining a town, which he was then laying out into lots as an addition to the town, gave a power of attorney to another to sell and convey the tract (describing it according to the government survey) "in lots as surveyed by R." The agent conveyed to G. thirteen acres which had not been laid off or surveyed into lots. R. never accepted or received the consideration for this sale, and denied the right of the agent thus to convey. But he subsequently, in conveying another portion of the same tract to a stranger, described the land he was about to convey, as bounded on one side by the land deeded by his agent (naming him) to G. *Held*, That the power of attorney did not authorize the agent to convey any portion of the tract not surveyed into lots, and that R. was not estopped by the description or recital in the deed afterwards made from denying his authority to make the conveyance to G.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents.

St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. Je19-3m

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,

BOOKSTORE,

In the

Jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
Je25-tf St. Paul.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e0

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—ly. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohioensis*. Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Rumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jy3

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels**, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. Je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS,

PLAIN LINEN DRILL PANTS,

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf **THIRD-ST.**

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

This Popular Loan

Until farther notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets.

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT.

Late of the Merchants' Hotel, of St. Paul,

PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN. If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

BILL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 75c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 10
Four times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if put in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No discrimination in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McGARE, at Minneapolis, and WEYMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
les J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec17 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.

We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.

☞ Price Lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-2m* Ilion, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 15th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 5th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HOHN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. je9 s-7w

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR.

License having been duly granted by the Probate Court in and for the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, to sell the lands hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased, to satisfy the debts against the said estate:

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of the said Court, I will offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in the said county of Ramsey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the seventh day of July, A. D. 1863, in the order named, the following described pieces and parcels of land situate in said county of Ramsey, to wit:

The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in township numbered thirty of range numbered twenty-three; with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said tracts.

Dated St. Paul, June 12th, 1863.

ROBERT P. LEWIS,
Administrator of the estate of
je12-3w Seth P. Spencer, deceased.

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,
jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Thursday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

W.M. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Est.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $30 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to, *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-1 Jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work. ☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Pull Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nashitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar18-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF *WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,*

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition,

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the neat style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.15 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent,
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, Aprll 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and only *Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents,* inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Mazeppa Cattle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

{U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.}

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated this St. Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——

jan1-d1y

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

☞ All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH USE THE DANDELION AND Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. H. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Taman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Taman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JESKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better

THE CITY.

THE MONUMENT FUND.

A Separate Monument for the First.

"The Finest Regiment in the World."

A JUST TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE, &C. &C.

A rousing meeting was held last night at Ingersoll's Hall, to devise ways and means to erect a monument to the glorious dead of what was recently the finest regiment of the finest army in the world. On motion of Col. Miller, J. C. Burbank, Esq., was called to the chair, and two old members of the "glorious First," Sergeant Sam Bloomer, and Lieutenant Hoyt, were chosen Secretaries. The first of these left a leg on Antietam's bloody field, and the latter bears the marks of war's hardships on his emaciated frame. They limped up to the platform amid the applause of the audience.

A SEPARATE MONUMENT FOR THE FIRST.

Col Miller, of the Seventh Regiment, made a few remarks explaining the object of the meeting. He had conferred, he said, with members of the City Council in reference to to a monument to the First, but that body had decided not to give its aid and influence towards a *separate* monument for the First, but was planning a *general* monument for the dead of all the Regiments. While he was willing, he continued, to do justice to all the Regiments in like manner, he could not give up the idea of a monument to the First, which had so gallantly earned it above all others, no matter how small and humble the monument might be. [Applause.]

At a meeting which had been held this afternoon at his office, it had been agreed to go on with the proposed monument, and Messrs. J. C. Burbank, D. W. Ingersoll, and John R. Irvine, on the part of the citizens, and Gen. W. A. Gorman and Lieut. Samuel Ragnet, on the part of the survivors of the Regiment were appointed a Committee to plan and manage the fund. Lieut. Ragnet, Col. Morgan, and Col. Miller were also appointed a General Executive Committee to organize the fund movement throughout the State.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Loud calls were made for General Gorman. That officer, the first Colonel of the revered First Regiment, came forward amid applause. He had not, he said, expected to be called on now for any remarks. He understood that this was to be a business meeting, to devise ways and means to erect a monument to the dead of the First. He approved the object heartily, and thought there was not a servivor of the Regiment who would not give his last dollar and even pledge his crops to such a purpose. The Minnesota First, he said, had been acknowledged by the best general officers of our army to be the finest Regiment in it, in drill, discipline, in battle, and in bravery. [Applause.] It had only lost nine men by disease in its whole career. It had passed through fourteen of the greatest battles known in history, in which 100,000 men had been engaged on each side, and in one of which 46,000 men had been placed *hors du combat* (Antietam.) That Regiment which had left this city two years ago to vindicate our laws and uphold the fame of our State—1040 strong—now numbered scarce a full company—not enough to continue its Regimental organization. It had been literally destroyed and swept away, and the few maimed and emaciated survivors to-day ask you to erect a monument to its memory. [Applause.]

THE FINEST REGIMENT IN THE WORLD.

It has given, he said, a glorious name to our young State. Everywhere through the East, the "Minnesota First" was spoken of with admiration and esteem. In its whole career it was relied on for the hardest and most dangerous service that was needed. There was but two other regiments in the army that stood as well or lost at many—the 69th New York and 51st Massachusetts. Our First, he said, had lost more than all the other nine Minnesota Regiments together. Some of them might yet have as glorious a record as the old First, but he thought there would not be any more great battles. The war was practically over. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson cuts the Southern Confederacy in two, and, in his opinion, seals its doom. [Applause.] He could not see where there would be any more fighting on a large scale, and the balance of the struggle would be only guerrilla skirmishing, although for some time the U. S. would need an army of perhaps 100,000 to ensure quiet. But the worst was over. Even Charleston must soon be ours—that serpent's nest! [Applause.] He was opposed to burning and destroying the captured cities of an enemy, but he *did* want to see Charlestan razed to the ground, until there would not be even a whole brick left on its site. [Tremendous applause.]

COL. MILLER'S REMARKS.

Col. Miller, of the 7th regiment, made an eloquent appeal for a recognition of the worth and services of the dead of the First. They cannot now plead for themselves—their lips are forever silent. Twelve or fifteen hundred as brave and noble men as ever lived, were contributed by this regiment to the cause in which we are now engaged, and all but a few of that glorious band now fill a soldier's grave!

He made a touching allusion to the death of his son, Lieut. W. F. Miller, a promising young man who enlisted with him in the First, and fell at Gettysburgh. He thanked Heaven that he had yet two sons in the army, and would yield them up, too, if his country needed them. [Applause.]

He hoped the glorious dead of that regiment would not be denied a separate monument. He said the other regiments were living—it was a *dead* one—its members are sleeping their last sleep, and nothing could be more appropriate than a monument to its members. He wanted it built on some one of the grand eminences near the city, where the millions who will yet pass through here on great thoroughfares of travel can see it, where the first beams of the sun will tinge it, and his last beams kiss it. He wanted it broad, and wide, and high—a glorious cenotaph to those brave men—so that our posterity in future generations can look upon it, and thrill with pride and emulation as they think on that noble band whose names it commemorates, and whose brave deeds will live in our country's history. [Applause.]

He begged leave to offer on behalf of himself and other members of the Seventh Regiment, $250.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FUND.

On motion of D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., an opportunity was then given to persons present to subscribe. About $100 were subscribed in a few minutes.

On motion of Hon. D. Cooper, the chair was directed to appoint a committee of three from each Ward, to solicit donations to the Fund. The President said he would announce the committees in the daily papers.

The Executive Committee named above will organize a plan for subscriptions in other cities in the State. It is believed that $10,000 can be raised thus.

The location of the monument, its plan and material have not yet been decided on. When built, however, it will be an ornament to the city, and one of which all the State may well be proud.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.—We print below a copy of the By-Laws of the Military School of Instruction at Armory Hall. Each of the members can thus procure a copy of the same.

PREAMBLE.

SEC. 1. The name and style of this organization shall be THE ST. PAUL MILITARY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 2. The object shall be to perfect its members in the Infantry drill of the Army of the United States.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

SEC. 1. There shall be elected annually at the first meeting in June, one President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and a Business Committee of three, of which the President shall ex-officio be a member.

SEC. 1. There shall be a Drill Master appointed upon the recommendation of the Business committee, and for such pay as may be agreed upon, who shall have the entire control during the time of drill.

SEC. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings for business, and in the absence of the Drill Master, drill the school himself, or appoint a Drill Master for the occasion.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of each meeting, and all records of the organization in some permanent form; collect all dues and fines and pay over the same to the Treasurer.

SEC 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, and pay out the same only upon the order of the Business Committee, keeping a correct account of the same, and report at the first meeting of the organization in June, September, December, and March.

SEC. 6. The Business Committee shall provide a place of meeting and make such other arrangements as may be necessary, employ a drill master subject to the approval of the organization, audit all accounts, and draw all warrants on the Treasurer in liquidation of the same.

SEC. 7. Any commissioned officer or orderly sergeant of the Minnesota State Militia may become a member of this organization by subscribing to these articles of agreement and paying fifty cents.

SEC. 8. The Business Committee shall assess a Tax monthly upon each member, sufficient to pay the current expenses. And any member failing or refusing to pay such tax so assessed, shall be deemed to have forfeited his membership.

SEC. 9. Any member absent from drill without giving a reasonable excuse to the President, shall pay a fine of ten cents for every such absence, to be paid to the Secretary.

SEC. 10. Any member refusing to pay his fines or neglecting to pay the same for one month shall forfeit his membership in this organization.

SEC. 11. There shall be a meeting for drill on Saturday evening of each week.

SEC. 12. Any member appearing on drill in a state of intoxication, using obscene, profane or disrespectful language, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be expelled from the organization by a vote of the majority of the members present.

SEC. 13. Order of Business: 1st. Roll Call. 2d. Drill. 3d. Reading minutes of preceding meeting. 4th. Report of Business Committee.

SEC. 14. The following pledge shall be signed by the members:

We, the undersigned, do severally agree to conform to the foregoing articles of agreement.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. H. Wimbish, who keeps a grocery and provision store on Jackson street, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. He started in a light spring wagon from the opposite side of the street, and as he drove up in front of his store his horse became unruly and attempting to alight from the wagon, he fell, striking on his head, and the wagon passed over his body. He was picked up and carried to his residence in an insensible condition. He was quite comfortable last evening.

The horse concluded his antics by travelling across the street and kicking in one of the windows to Dorniden's saloon; after which he described a circle in the road, and then rushed upon the side walk and butted in the other saloon window with his head.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday night three graceless rascals committed a highway robbery on an old man named John Henry, at the head of Robert street, in the bushes. The men—whose names we did not get—got the old man to drink and play cards with them, and finally enticed him out with them, and committed the robbery. He says they took forty dollars from him. The scoundrels were arrested on the description he gave of their person, and lodged in the calaboose. They will be tried this morning.

GOOD TEMPLARS' PICNIC.—The Picnic which Dashaway Lodge of Good Templars gave a few weeks since was such a success, that St. Paul Lodge No. 38 are arranging one themselves. It will be held at Calhoun Lake, four miles from Minneapolis, on Saturday of next week. The party will go from here by carriages. St. Anthony Lodge is to meet them there, we learn.

GROCERIES FOR SALE.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Cutter, Secombe & Co. They have a very choice lot of groceries to sell at a bargain. This is worthy the attention of buyers.

MR. BARTLETT.—We spoke some days ago of the merits of this gentleman as an Artist. His card will be found in this morning's paper and our citizens are invited to his rooms in Concert Hall Block.

MILITARY ATTENTION.—The members of the Officers' Class of Instruction are urged to be prompt in their attendance this evening, as the line will be formed precisely at half-past 8 o'clock, and the roll called.

REV. DR. PAXTON will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

PERSONAL.—James F. Johnston, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, is now on a visit to our State for the benefit of his health. He is stopping at the International.

FIFTY of Capt. Chamblin's men will march from here to the Fort this morning. They will be joined by others from Minneapolis, and the Company will then be equipped and drilled.

GOV. SWIFT has been confined to his bed for a day or two by illness. He expects to be able to resume his public duties by the commencement of next week.

A CIRCUS COMING.—We are to have a Circus in St. Paul soon, and a good one, too. See the advertisement in another column.

Pro-Rebel Attempts at Revolution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That the more determined sympathizers in this vicinity with the Slaveholders' Rebellion have for months conspired and plotted to bring about a revolution in the North which should place the whole tier of Free States bordering on the Slave region in alliance with and practical subordination to the Rebel Confederacy, is just as certain as that we are involved in Civil War. Had Meade been defeated at Gettysburg—as these Copperheads had no doubt he would be—they would have been ready to raise the flag of rebellion and proclaim McClellan the head of the Provisional Government. Here follows one of their manifestoes which was extensively circulated through our city on the night before the 4th:

FREEMEN, AWAKE!

Declaration and Protest of Liberty against Usurpation and Tyranny.

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

First—The only foundation for all governments is the consent of the governed. Governments exist for the benefit of governments.

A government which fails to promote the interests, and secure the affections of its people, does not deserve to stand.

These principles are the foundation of the Federal Union; to deny them is to undermine our own political structure, to slander the title by which we have a place among the nations of the earth.

Second—The people of the Southern States have, of their own consent, established a separate government, sustained it far more than two years with remarkable unanimity and devotion, under circumstances of great difficulty and trial.

We cannot, consistently with our traditions and our principles, deny to that people the right of self-government, or oppose by force the existence of the government they have set up. If we cannot conquer them by the arts and arms of peace, we have no right to conquor them at all.

To speak of a "Union" by force is simply absurd; a piece of Puritanical hypocrisy.

Third—The glory of a nation is: To establish justice, peace, and concord; to insure domestic tranquility; to promote the general welfare; to secure the blessings of liberty and civilization; to cultivate the highest standards of morals and religion.

Territorial possessions may distract and weaken; wealth will enervate and corrupt; avarice, fanaticism, and revenge, must debase; and ambition generally destroys.

Fourth—When the present Administration was elected to office, among all the nations of the earth there was not one greater than the United States of America; not one more prosperous and happy; not one which conferred superior blessings on mankind. The people were proud of their Government, and loved it; they would not have exchanged it for any other on the face of the globe; they hoped to transmit the jewel, with untarnished lustre, to remotest generations.

Fifth—Within the last two years, this Government has suffered a grievous change, a most disastrous and humiliating eclipse. It has become a filthy hybrid; a monster, smeared with bloody sacrifice of its own children; a detestable compound of crimes and vices; a despotism which cannot fitly be described in decorous language: "the sum of all villainies;" a league with hell and a covenant with death.

In everything, and in the most stupendous proportions, is this Administration abominable; the stench thereof rises toward Heaven, as the stench of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is a foe to all goodness, and whosoever should destroy it would receive a blessing on mankind.

Sixth—The Southern people are fighting for our liberties, as well as their own. No greater calamity could happen to us, than their overthrow; the destruction of the one, would speedily be followed by the subjugation of the other.

Seventh—Should the Confederate army capture Washington and exterminate the herd of thieves, Pharisees, and cut-throats which pasture there, defiling the temple of our liberty, we should regard it as a special interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of judgment, justice, and mercy.

Eighth—No portion of this Union is entitled to public sympathy or assistance or protection from Southern defensive invasion, so long as it continues to be a party to the present aggressive war. There cannot be innocent accomplices in crimes at which humanity stands aghast.

Ninth—"The thirty pieces of silver," the price of blood and the general ruin, is not entitled to protection. Let those who have grown fat on the misfortunes of the land defend their own plunder, fight a little, steal and bellow less.

The Administration is ignorant, conceited, and vulgar; cunning, insincere, and unscrupulous; fierce, sanguinary and cruel; full of all subtlety and all mischief; of all hypocrisy and deceit. It is without truth or honesty, without manliness or decency. Its avarice is insatiable; its corruption unbounded; for gain it will do anything, however infamous, oppressive and wasteful, and does not scruple to barter the whole country for profit. It is a bully, a braggart, and a coward; it domineers by terror over weakness; it shrinks from truth and daylight; it deals in pimps, spies, and informers, and fears an enemy in every shadow. With bands of armed men it strikes down the liberty of the citizen at the dead of night, when he is surprised, solitary and defenseless; wages war on women and young children.

It is barbarous and wanton, for it desolates peaceful and inoffensive lands with fire and flood; it destroys cities, towns, villages, and solitary dwellings; it plunders wherever its emissaries prowl, destroying what cannot be taken away. It does not spare the sacred monuments of art, science and literature; respects not the grave; has no pity for the tricks and entreaties of helplessness and purity, and the instruments of its crimes are only less detestable than the crimes themselves and the criminals.

Tenth—So long as the present war continues and despotism prevails, we shall have no disposition to oppose a Confederate army, whether on our borders or in our midst—rather would we hail them as friends and deliverers.

Eleventh—We arraign Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the men of his council, before the bar of public opinion and National justice, for the following high crimes, felonies and misdemeanors.

For the country they have betrayed; for the oaths they have violated; for the Constitution they have trampled under foot; for the laws they have perverted or annulled; for the power they abused and usurped; for the Union they have destroyed; for the precious hopes they have blasted; for the liberties they have taken away; for the rivers of blood they have shed; for the armies they have slaughtered; for the manifold, excessive and wide spread defraudings, robberies, plunderings, desolations, wastes and cruelties they have perpetrated.

We arraign them for converting this once great, prosperous, free and happy land into a land of discord, strife and despotism—of ruin, misery and shame.

Twelfth: These pernicious criminals we propose to try by authority of all the laws their despotism has left us, by the very law of necessity and self-preservation which they maliciously, traitorously, and falsely have invoked, promulgated, and enforced. And we shall appeal for justice to that universal sentiment which passes judgment on all such as are enemies to the human race.

Thirteenth: Fellow citizens, in the name of the Thirteen Colonies, we say to you—"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Fourth July, 1863. SPIRIT OF '76.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

FRIDAY, July 17.

MERCHANTS.

R M Fannell, Illinois; J W Falls, Tenn; R A Butters, Kasota; W T Perkens, Boston; K D Baker, Central Express; Sam Bloomer and lady, Stillwater; W F Henderson, Minneapolis; A Moore and four ladies, Minneapolis; Rev A F Grover, New York: Geo W Crafts, Minneapolis; Thos C Wright, St Peter; O J Gates, Chittenango; Mrs Aldrich, daughter and son, Minneapolis; Mrs Heaton, do; Geo W Bartlett, Hudson; P Darlington, do; P McLaughlin, Stillwater.

INTERNATIONAL.

F M Crosby, Hastings; Miss Cowles, do; H C Terrell, River; L Fletcher, Lake City; V Wornway, Chicago; H Holston, Nashville, Ill; Miss Nellie McCaffey, Philadelphia; Hon Ignatius Donnelly, and family, Nininger; Charles Scott, Philadelphia; Jas F Johnson, do; Chas Marreut Washington, D C; S A Clewell, Star Office, Hudson, Wis; H L Humphrey, Hudson; J M Melta, Memphis; Capt J S Nanson and wife, child and servant, St Cloud; Miss F C Lansing, do; W R Fye, do; James Barrett, Springfield, O; Maj Geo N Morgan, Fort Snelling; Capt M L Butterfield, Richmond, Minn; Geo Smiley, Anoka; L North, Henderson.

AMERICAN.

John R Folsom, Rat Town: Capt. E B Carling and family, St Paul; Sam Clark, Chillicothe, O; L W Frake, Crow Wing; Oscar Townsend, Salem, Mass; Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee; G E Jones, Minn; W S Grow and lady, Red Wing; G W Hawes, Prescott; A Lowrie, do; Wm Abbott, Sauk Centre; Silas Supper, Monticello; J Laughlin, Watab.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

F F Johnson, Forrestville; P Buck, Minneapolis; R B Seger, Henderson; M Webster, Stillwater; Mrs C Lane, do; J H Flannigan, Rich Valley: John Tanner, Dolphin; H S Gilliam, Minneapolis; Cal Church, do; Mrs Johnson, Lakeville.

How They Lie.

The following is from an editorial published in the Richmond *Enquirer* on the 8th:

General Lee's magnificent victory at Gettysburg has, doubtless, cost us very dear, as many of us will know too well when the sad details come in. At present we have only the grand and glorious result—the greatest army of the Yankee nation swept away, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated upon its own soil—the best part of Pennsylvania laid under contribution to sustain our army, and, in some small measure, make good our heavy losses; the second city on the continent open to our armies, and already reckoning up the number of millions it must pay to ransom it from pillage and conflagration; our own city of Baltimore waiting its deliverance with a passionate but secret joy; and Washington, that foul den of thieves, expecting the righteous vengeance of Heaven for the hideous crimes that have been done within its walls. In Philadelphia, how the Quakers quake this day! In Washington, how the whole brood of Lincoln and his rascal ministers turn pale—how their knees smite together, as they hear from afar off the roar of their grand Army of the Potomac rolled back in bloody rout and dismay, and see flashing through their guilty dreams the averging bayonets of those they dared to call "rebels!" Ha! does their monstrous crime weigh heavy on their souls today? Mingling with the cheers that greeted the sweet perorations of their Fourth-of-July "orators of the day," do their ears hear the wail of the homeless and the fatherless whose houses they have lain in ashes, whose pride and strength they have laid low in the graves of a hundred battle-fields? Yes, they begin to feel that there was some mistake somewhere; and for the first time they pray for peace.

But this is only their first lesson. It is probable that our Peace Commissioners will have yet several other such to administer, before the enemy shall be perfectly satisfied that there is no possible peace for him until he withdraws every soldier from the soil of every State, including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and yield up to their lawful owners every town and fort he holds all around our border. *Cincinnati, for example, would, we are assured, burn well.* It is the enlightened metropolis of strychnine whisky, the Queen City of fat pork, peopled by as God-abandoned sons of Yankees as ever killed a hog. Our troops have now got a taste of Northern viands, and their fine, healthy appetite grows by what it feed on. Ohio also has silver and gold, and towns to ransom, and fertile plains to sweep of flocks and herds. As they *will* have war, let them have their fill of it, and that in its highest perfection and widest development. So, and not otherwise, will Peace spread her white wings; and cover all the land as the waters cover the sea.

We are only at the beginning of our peace movement, and other such diplomatic protocols as that at Gettysburg will yet have to be formulated before the end comes. We hail with joy the inauguration of the new era, the opening of the true path to freedom and to peace. We are prouder than ever of our heroic army and of its illustrious General, of whom it is the highest praise to say that he is worthy of the troops he leads; firmer than ever in the belief that peace will come to us only in one way—by the edge of the sword.

Monetary & Commercial.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Flour dull; favors buyers.

GRAIN.—Wheat 1c lower, more active. Corn unchanged. Oats dull, 70@76c.

Pork steady.

Lard dull, unchanged.

Whiskey quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 17—6 P. M.

Flour 5@10c lower; more active;

GRAIN.—Wheat 1@2c lower; more doing. Corn more active, but prices without decided change.

Oats quiet.

Pork unchanged.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Stocks rather easier, particularly since Board.

Money—Sterling dull.

Gold 26½.

5-20's coupons, $1.01¾; 7-30's, 1.07; one years certificates, 99; Mo. 6's 70¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 17—6 P. M.

Gold lower; opening at 26⅜, and closing quiet at 25¾.

Government stocks firm; U. S. 6's, '81 coupons, $1.04@1.06¾; 7-30's, $1.06¾@1.06¾.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*

Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. d1y

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.

No. 60 Nassau St. New York.

may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition.

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,....PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS:

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvass, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act.

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

j-5-tf

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 16, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem
American Gold	40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.

B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.

jy10 1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.

P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR

m31-6m.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9 d2w*

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. CHAS. SCHEFFER,

jy1 tf State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.

jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.

July 9-d1m.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land, Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. ap8-d&wly

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

oct-d tw&wly

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C.

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We have a consignment of the following goods to sell cheap for cash: Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Crockery, Groceries, Ladies' Hoop Skirts, sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Notions of all kinds. Auction sales every evening and special sales at 10 A. M., on Third-st., second door from the Merchant's Hotel, front the levee.

jy8 H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&wöm.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE.

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Putnpin 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&wöm St. Paul, Minnesota.

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND

OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDL

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1863. NUMBER 169.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 18.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S PLOT.

The indications of a wide-spread concerted resistance, on the part of the copperheads, to the draft in New York—a conspiracy involving the chief dignitaries of the party—multiply with every new batch of newspapers from that quarter. On the evening of the third of July was circulated throughout the city that incendiary manifesto which we published yesterday, declaring that "the Southern people are fighting for our liberties as well as their own;" that "no greater calamity could happen to us than their overthrow;" that "the capture of Washington by the Confederate army would be a special interposition of Divine Providence, in behalf of justice and mercy;" that "the Confederate army should be hailed as friends and deliverers," and calling upon the people to rise in their might and resist the tyranny of the Federal Government.

This was followed the next day by Horatio and Tom Seymour's speeches at the Academy of Music, where the New York Governor declared, amidst the applause of his audience, that

"The bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government."

In the whole length and breadth of this speech, made just in the moment of the nation's escape from a crisis of imminent public peril—just after the announcement that Lee's invading hordes had been hurled back on their path of plunder and conquest by Meade's victorious army—there was not a word or syllable of sympathy for our noble army—not a word of censure for the public enemy—not a single feeble echo of the vast joy that filled the national heart.

The occasion would have extorted words of sympathy and joy and congratulation from a plaster of Paris cast of a loyal man—from the merest dead image of any being who ever had any sympathy for the cause for which our armies were fighting. That no such words fell from the icy lips of Horatio Seymour, amid the general glow and fervor of patriotic exultation, is of itself a resistless proof that, in his heart at least, there was no sympathy for our victorious army—no love for the Union in whose cause it had shed its glorious blood. Why, then, did Horatio Seymour send, at the call of the President, that New York army of militia to defend the soil of Pennsylvania, with so much ostentatious alacrity?

Those journals who praised it as a proof of an awakened devotion to the Republic—even the New York *Herald*—found out from his Fourth of July Oration, that his prompt response to the President's call arose from no sympathy for the Union cause.

There are many circumstances that lead almost unavoidably to the inference that the Copperhead Governor of New York was so zealous to strip his State of troops, in order to prepare the way for a successful resistance to the draft, and for the triumph of a carefully concocted local insurrection against the United States Government.

The first proof of this is Seymour's own justification of a rising of the mob in resistance to what he elaborately painted as the tyranny and usurpations of the Federal authorities, which was but a slightly oiled and tinctured reproduction of the Copperhead manifesto before alluded to, and evidently designed to give to it the emphasis and authority of a gubernatorial endorsement.

The second proof is that all the Copperhead journals—the *World*, Seymour's chief organ conspicuously—began simultaneously to declare loudly against the draft, declaring it to be unjust, oppressive, despotic and unnecessary—and the *World* in several elaborate leaders, with the full knowledge of its own falsehood, intimated very plainly that the draft had been secretly apportioned so as to fall most heavily on the Copperhead districts of New York. On the very day the riot broke out in New York the *World* contained an editorial cunningly calculated to provoke and feed the spirit of insurrection, which it had been all along fomenting, and concluded its wily invocation of an outbreak by describing the conscription law as:

A dangerous experiment to insult the popular will, at once in the policy of their rulers, and in the means by which that policy is sought to be enforced.

And intimates resistance to it as a foregone conclusion.

What followed we know. The awful three days' riot broke over the city like a volcano; and that brings us to the third proof of Seymour's complicity in this insurrectionary scheme for stopping the conscription—of which his eagerness in sending the military force out of the State was a part. He in fact virtually admitted his complicity with the outbreak, when in his speech to the mob in City Hall Park he took the riot under his especial patronage and protection, promised the insurgents that the laws should be made agreeable to them, and then, at a moment when the Government was straining every nerve and needing every man to consummate the defeat of Lee's army, he appeals to them on the plea of having no force to suppress the riot, to suspend the law which he and his organs have used as means of inciting the outbreak.

The despicable—the infinitely base and contemptible light in which this truckling to a mob of assassins and burglars places the Democratic Governor of New York darkens, from every point of antecedent and sequence, with overwhelming evidences that he was himself the Cataline of the whole nefarious plot to paralyze our armies in the moment of victory, by making it necessary to withdraw them from the South to suppress rebellion at the north, or by preventing the conscription, to stop them midway in the career of victory, for want of the needed reinforcements.

RECOGNITION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

By the last English mails we have a report of a recent debate in the British Parliament on a motion by Mr. Roebuck,

"That a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America."

Mr. Roebuck, it will be remembered, recently paid a visit to the French Emperor, in company with Mr Lindsay, for the purpose of urging upon Napoleon the policy of recognition.

The following is the most remarkable portion of Roebuck's speech:

He praised highly the courage and virtue of the South, and denounced the Anti-Slavery of the North as a hypocrisy, *for they would rivet Slavery to-morrow on the necks of the blacks if the South would come back; but they would not, and he rejoiced to think so. Their prosperity had been such that if things had gone on as they were they would have been the bullies of the world, which they would have bestridden like a Colossus, whilst we, petty men, crept between its legs, scarce deeming our souls our own.* The next question was, had the time arrived? When the South offered a boon such as the world had never known, but it was driven now to manufacture for itself; it would soon use its cotton and create interests which it would have to protect when the war ceased. He explained, that, with Mr. Lindsay, he had gone to the Emperor of the French, to clear up the reports spread by Government, which would spread any reports to suit its purpose. He was told that the Emperor had changed his mind, but all he could say, and he pledged his word for it, *that the Emperor had authorized him to say, in the House of Commons, that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to the English Government.* The Emperor also complained that his Confederate Commission to the English Government, with respect to a mediation last autumn, had been shown to Mr. Seward, but stated that he desired to act with England in all things, and especially with respect to America. The Emperor also stated that he feared for the state of his manufacturing districts next Winter, and in his (Mr. Roebuck's) opinion, it was the duty of the English Government to show some consideration for the suffering districts of England. In conclusion, he moved that a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

This Roebuck is a sort of spitfire, holding about the same place in the English Parliament as Foote of Mississippi used to hold in the United States Senate. A man of uncommon audacity, inconsistency, and no sort of character or influence, and a very proper tool for the southern conspirators in England.

Roebuck's motion was opposed by all the members and supporters of the English administration. But all of them expressed great admiration for the South, seemed to consider the rebellion on the eve of success, giving that indeed as one reason why intervention was unnecessary, and declaring that recognition would lead to a war with the north.

They denied authoritatively, as had Lord John Russell in the House of Peers, that the French Emperor had opened or tried to open any negotiations with the English Government on the question of mediation in American affairs.

Roebuck doubtless expressed the feeling of the English aristocracy when he said of the United States:

Their prosperity had been such that if things had gone on as they were, they would have been the bullies of the world—which they would have bestridden like a Colossus—while we, petty men, crept between its legs, scarce deeming our souls our own.

The English Government pursues the policy of non-intervention, because they deem disunion a fixed fact. When once it becomes plain to them that the rebellion is on its last legs, we shall probably find them eager to unite with the French Emperor in propping up the failing cause of the South.

But the liberal and popular party of England, gives nearly its whole weight to the course of the Union and Freedom. The leader of this party in parliament Mr. Bright made a telling speech against Roebuck's motion:—

He condemned in strong terms the policy and objects of the Southern Seceding States, and spoke of the North as the organized defender of liberty, freedom and equality. Yet it was in such a cause, and against such a Government, Mr. Roebuck, who professed to be more English than most Englishmen, asked the House to throw its weight and hostility into the scale. *A war with the United States would be a war on the ocean, and everything belonging to both countries would be swept from the seas.* When the trouble in America was over, whether the Union was restored or not, it would leave a wound in the hearts of the most instructed, and the wealthiest people on earth, which a century would not heal; but he prayed the Great Arbitrator of events would never permit this country to commit the most stupendous act of guilt ever recorded in the annals of the world.

JOHN MORGAN.

John Morgan said, when crossing into Indiana, in reply to a suggestion that he would surely be captured with his whole command: "No, I'll be d——d if they take me. I can go where I please, and stay so long as I please with my army in that country. I intend to give them a taste of war as Lee's giving it to them in Pennsylvania." He had not heard of Lee's defeat, or the capture of Vicksburg.

The indications now are that bold John will be captured, as—according to the latest advices—our forces are rapidly closing around him and shutting up all avenues of escape. See dispatches.

1,000 TONS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

One thousand tons is a low estimate of the amount of threshers, planters, reapers, plows, &c., sold to our farmers during the present season. Dry as it is the demand is greater than last season. Farmers have learned to appreciate these labor-saving machines, and in this level-land State their sale is beyond expectation.

These implements are manufactured in New York and Ohio, and the cost of transportation is from $1 50 to $2 50 per hundred—by the lakes to Chicago and Milwaukee, and rail and river to the depots in the State. The freight on these articles to the western lake ports is from $8 to $12 per ton. So, it is seen, the farmers of Minnesota pay $80 per ton more freight than do those of Illinois and Wisconsin on their agricultural implements, or *thirty thousand dollars* this year, on the articles sold in this city.

But the dawn of competition between the Chicago and Milwaukee railway interests is upon us—and we heartily hope it will result in alleviating freight tariffs in behalf of our farmers.

The final cure, however, for this evil of high freights lies in having a railway to Lake Superior—and out of this rivalry in Wisconsin and Illinois is sure to come the strength of the needed railroad. The rival interest which shall secure a connection with Lake Superior will for all time reap the benefit of having the popular favor of our farmers.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT IN THE DRAFT REGULATIONS.

The telegraph transmits to us two circulars of the Provost Marshal General at Washington. From circular No. 55 it will be seen that an important change has been made in circular No. 44, in regard to substitutes, which we published yesterday. It was there announced—

That a drafted man cannot pay the commutation or present a substitute, after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for Examination.

This regulation has been amended in accordance with the opinion of Solicitor Whitney, of the War office, and it is now announced that a drafted person, claiming exemption from the draft by reason of any disability, has the right to have the question of his disability passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is law; and if the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he *has the right, after such decision, to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute*, within such extended time as may be offered by the Board for his appearance for duty.

This will relieve the fears of those who may entertain a bashful want of confidence in the validity of *bunions* or "bones in the leg" as legal disqualifications for military service, and would not like to be left without an alternative in case the Surgeon should conceive a flattering opinion of their general state of health.

THE FIRE IN THE REAR.

The great Copperhead outbreak against the Government has evidently been effectually squelched. But, though it did not effect all the conspirators doubtless intended, and the flames of insurrection did not extend as they hoped, over the whole North—it has partially achieved its purpose by making necessary the diversion of 35,000 troops to keep down the sympathizers with rebellion, and Seymour and Wood and Vallandigham in the metropolis of the loyal North.

The substraction of this large force from Meade's army at this time, is a national calamity or scarcely less proportions than a defeat in the field, as it necessarily cripples him in the pursuit of Lee, and in all probability snatches from him a decisive victory over the rebel army.

And thus the prolongation of the war, the increase of all its burdens and calamities, and the postponement of peace is another direct result of this treasonable plot of Northern traitors against their own Government.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE MINNESOTA FIRST.

The following extract from a private note addressed to Senator Ramsey by J. Jay Knox Esq., gives some additional and important particulars respecting the wounded and killed of the First Minnesota in the recent battle of Gettysburg.

The list referred to as incorrect was the one published by us the other day.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Major Downie and Lieutenants DeGray, and Boyd, are here wounded. They say that the list of killed and wounded in the First Minnesota as published in the *Chronicle* which I sent you is incorrect in many particulars. The following is a more correct statement of the number of men now belonging to the regiment.

Number of men engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg,	325
Number reported as "absent sick,"	101
Number on detached service,	63
Total,	489
Whole number of men killed or who have died,	68
Wounded,	149
Total,	217
Leaving men belonging to the regiment in all,	272

There were no missing, and none taken prisoners.

Major Adams is at Baltimore, and there are faint hopes of his recovery. His wife is with him. Capt. Coates is in command of the regiment.

Since writing the above, I have seen Major Downie, and Lieutenant DeGray, and Boyd.

They say a corrected list has been forwarded; so I do not attempt it.

Col. Colville, Lieut. Colonel Adams, and Major Downie were wounded the first day. Capt. Farrell, and then Capt. Messick were killed the second day. Each while in command of the regiment.

Very truly, J. JAY K.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

JAMES ISLAND OURS.

And all Morris Island Except Fort Wayne.

Everything Progressing Finely.

THE NEW YORK RIOT SUPPRESSED.

Address of Archbishop Hughes to the Rioters.

35,000 Troops in New York.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

He is Surrounded and May be Captured.

The Rebels Skedaddle in Mississippi.

Important Circulars Concerning the Draft.

MORNING REPORT.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' ADDRESS—MAYOR OPDYKE'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Andy Sullivan, a notorious rioter, was arrested last night.

The police, protected by the 17th regiment, are searching the houses for concealed arms.

No disturbance up to dark.

The call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to those persons whom the papers called rioters is genuine. In response to it some 5,000 Irishmen assembled at his residence this afternoon, including many known rioters. Some of them were armed.

In his address which was quite lengthy he said he addressed them as their father, and declined on the ground of being a priest to talk of that which brought about the present unhappy state of things. He referred to Ireland and thanked God he had come to this country where no such oppression existed. He counselled them to bear up under the supposed evils, rather than to commit a greater.

In this country the Government is a foundation not to be destroyed. Everything is in the hands of the people who build the superstructure. Every four years, whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority.

He exhorted them to go to their homes and stop these proceedings, and support the laws which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics.

The crowd then peaceably dispersed.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 17.

To the Citizens of New York:

The riotous assemblages have been dispersed and business is running in its usual channels. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the 18th and 21st wards. The police is everywhere, and sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable.

Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary business, avoid especially crowds, remain quietly at your houses, except when engaged in business, or assisting the authorities in some organized force.

When the military appear in the streets do not gather about, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authority. Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to protect them at all hazards. Yield to no intimidation and to no demand for money as the price of your safety. If any person warns you to desist from your accustomed business, give no heed to the warning, but arrest the person and bring him to the nearest station house for punishment as a conspirator.

Be assured the public authorities have the ability and the will to protect you from those who have conspired against your peace, against the government of your choice, and against the laws which your representatives have enacted.

(Signed) GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Fire Marshall Baker estimates of the losses by fire during the late riot, foot up over $400,000.

Between Monday morning, the 13th, and Thursday night, thirty-four fires occurred.

NEW YORK, July 17.

About 3 o'clock to-day, the military were withdrawn from the scene of fighting. Over 200 houses had previously been visited, and a quantity of arms seized.

Not a loss has been sustained in the 7th regiment.

Gen. Kilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sanford to-day. It is understood to be in reference to cavalry from Washington to patrol the city.

Gen. Sanford has ordered all liquor stores in the vicinity of the Arsenal, closed for three days. Cannons remain in that vicinity with strong guards of military, but there is no probability that they will have to be used.

A dozen persons who attempted to extort money from James B. Taylor at his foundry, in George street, to-day, were all arrested.

The military still hold possession of the 13th ward, on East River. An effort for the withdrawal of troops from the 18th ward failed, though recommended by the Governor.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Action, was notified, to-day, by some lunatics calling themselves the committee, to prepare to meet his God. Mr. Action is not particularly effected by the exercise of the pardoning power.

It is not positively known when drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does, we will not have less than 35,000 troops in New York.

All is perfectly quiet.

MORGAN'S RAID IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Col. Kunkle, with about 1,500 men, encountered Morgan's forces at Berlin, Jackson county, this afternoon. The enemy lost four killed. No loss on our side.

Morgan moved off in an easterly direction. It is supposed he is making for Pomeroy or for the ford below.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

The *Gazette's* Portsmouth dispatch says that the rebels, on Tuesday, burned the steam saw mill, and bridge across the canal at Jasper, and a bridge across the Sciota, above Piketon.

This morning they burned four mills and a railroad depot at Jackson, completely sacked the town, and carried off all the horses found.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17.

John Morgan is reported hemmed in about twenty miles west of Gallipolis, and it is thought his forces will now be captured.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

A dispatch was received this afternoon from Governor Tod. He expresses the confident belief that John Morgan and his raiding band will very shortly be captured or destroyed. He is surrounded and all avenues for his escape are effectually closed against him.

EXCITEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI—THE REBELS WHIPPED.

MEMPHIS, July 16.

Hurlbut's scouts report great excitement and consternation throughout Mississippi, caused by Sherman's movements. Cattle, horses, mules, and negroes were being run across Tombigbee river. Many of the latter were trying to make their way into our lines.

Col. Hatch, of the 2d Iowa cavalry, in command of a force in pursuit of rebel bands on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, encountered Forest, Biffles and Newcome with 2,000 mounted men. A fight commenced at the fork of Deer creek, near Jackson, Tennesee. Hatch gained possession of the place and followed the enemy.

Our loss is 3 killed and wounded; the rebel loss 10 killed and wounded, 50 to 100 taken prisoners and 120 good horses captured.

There is a report of a fight at Helena yesterday in circulation here, which is not credited.

RUMORS ABOUT CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, July 17.

A letter to the Boston *Herald*, dated off Charleston, the 12th, says the grand and final attack was designed for Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The letter says everything is working well here. Morris Island, Charleston and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter, and ten more, one forty gun frigate and new Ironsides will be there to-night at high tide.

More iron-clads arrived this afternoon. Six hundred fresh men to assist the iron-clads and gunboats, have arrived.

Batteries with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns, erected on Morris Island by our troops will take part in the bombardment of Sumter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The Washington *Star* says: As we go to press to-day, Pennsylvania Avenue is wild with rumors alleging the reception by Government this forenoon of information of the fall of Charleston.

We are compelled to discredit it.

This report reached here from the West: Rebel prisoners taken say that Charleston has fallen. These prisoners doubtless allude to the fall of a portion of the defenses of Morris Island.

NASHVILLE, July 17.

News received from Chattanooga today say Charleston is in possession of the federals.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger takes command of the district of the Cumberland, his headquarters at Nashville.

A RIOT SQUELCHED.

BOSTON, July 17.

Some rowdies attempted to get up a riot in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, but they were summarily squelched by the Mayor with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded.

A detachment of marines from the Navy Yard, and a company of regulars from Fort Constitution were promptly on hand, but the mob was dispersed, and quiet has since been maintained.

ENGAGEMENT AT SEA.

PORTLAND, July 17.

A fisherman reports when coming up from Harpbill this morning he heard firing apparently from two vessels firing broadsides. One vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

REBEL THIEVING EXPEDITION

CAIRO, July 17.

Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman Wednesday night and robbed all the stores. They stayed till after daylight yesterday, during which time a steamer landed, but was not molested.

Our forces now occupy the town.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND PORT HUDSON.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer Locust Point arrived today from New Orleans, 9th inst. The *Era* of the 8th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the 7th. Five thousand prisoners and fifty pieces of artillery were taken. The garrison had eaten its last mule. The loyal people of New Orleans were about to celebrate the event with a grand torch-light procession.

No mention was made of any of Grant's troops reaching Port Hudson.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

A letter dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, says no reliable information of Lee's whereabouts can be obtained.

An officer just arrived from Washington states that Gen. Gregg, who crossed at Falling Waters, was cut off for six hours, but by a gallant charge got clear, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stand of colors, and four pieces of artillery.

THE SEIGE OF CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal the 15th inst., arrived to-day. Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner. The seige was progressing favorably. The Federals had taken all the fortifications on James' Island, as far as Secessionville.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Everything is quiet here to-day. The 8th and 71st regiments arrived here this morning.

The *Tribune's* Washington states that several thousand rebel prisoners, *en route* for New York, located south of that city, to prevent any rioters from being reinforced therefrom.

EVENING REPORT.

IMPORTANT ORDERS CONCERNING THE DRAFT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

First—Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

Second—The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whitney, Solicitor of the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice is left, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial, and sentenced to death. If a person after being drafted, and before receiving notice desert, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence. If he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish a substitute, or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he change his residence or absents himself, the rights of the U. S. agains him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to the treated as a criminal.

(Signed) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor War Department.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen'l.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18,

CIRCULAR NO. 51.

The fourth paragraph of circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. Wm. Whitney, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable.

OPINION.—A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the act of March 3d, 1863, chapter 65, for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the board of enrollment, whose decision thereon is law. If the board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be offered by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

(Signed), WM. WHITING,
Solicitor War Department.

J. E. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen.

Mr. Whiting says the draft in New York is suspended only while the mob is being quelled, and that the enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every locality.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, July 18.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island.

On the morning of July 11th, the 6th Connecticut, and 9th Maine, made a furious attack upon the Cumming's Point battery, got possession of it and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumter opened upon them when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up, and then abandoned it, and the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign.

At 10 A. M., the Monitors proceeded to attack the Cummings Point battery, and at 12 o'clock three of the wooden gunboats opened on the battery at a long range, and threw their two hundred pound shot directly into the works.

Fort Sumter has been throwing shells into Morris Island without doing any damage to our side. The cannonading ceased at 4 P. M.

The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships.

The iron-clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal. She is over the bar making with the gunboats fourteen vessels in front of Morris Island and Sumter.

We shall recommence the attack tomorrow morning, when we are sure of silencing the Cummings Point Battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well. The ball has opened in earnest.

The Memphis has just brought in a rebel side-wheel steamer loaded with cotton captured while trying to run out at Balti's Bay last night.

Our troops will have their battery done in two days or more, and then they can shell Sumter.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Advices by the Fulton state that the result of Gen. Gilmorer's operations up to the morning of the 14th is that he has possession of all the batteries on Morris Island save Fort Wagner.

It is reported that our iron clads had made a breach in the south wall of Fort Sumter.

On the 13th, 113 wounded rebels were brought into Folly Island. Many of them stated that they were forced into the rebel service. They are Germans and will be sent north.

Other advices by the Feiton are corroborative of the account given by the reporter of the Boston *Herald*.

PRISONERS—DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Seven hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived this morning from the army of the Potomac. Twenty-eight officers are included in the number.

The enrollment of names for the draft will be completed here on Monday. 20,000 of the first class and 7,000 of the second class are enrolled.

Except in a very few instances the enrolling officers have met with no trouble, and in no case has personal violence been attempted.

It is thought only two regiments will be called for from this District.

TROOPS LEAVING AND ARRIVING.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Troops from the forts and Navy Yard have been returned to their original localities.

Three regiments of militia are expected to arrive this evening.

Gen. Dix arrived here this evening.

Generals Wool, Dix, Canby and Gov. Seymour were in consultation at headquarters this afternoon.

GRANT TO RELIEVE MEADE.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The *Express'* Washington correspondent says Gen. Grant will soon relieve Gen. Meade in command of the army of the Potomac.

SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The New Orleans *Era* states the gun boat Itasca captured two and burned three schooners on the Texas coast.

Indians Shot near Delhi.

ONE KILLED AND A SECOND WOUNDED.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

CORRINA, LATE DELHI, WRIGHT Co., July 10.

While Mr. Elijah Doble was out hunting up his cattle last Friday morning, about six o'clock, he discovered three Sioux, attempting to drive off a young steer. He immediately concealed himself, and waited until they came within about ten rods, when he called Ho! Ho! at which they all stopped, and one turned directly toward him, when he shot killing the Indian. The other two seized their fallen comrade, and attempted to carry him off, but another shot from Doble's trusty rifle brought down the second Indian. He soon rallied and leaving their dead friend, they skulked away.

As Mr. Doble did not know how many more Indians might be near he left at once for our stockade

As soon as we can make our families safe we shall search for the dead Indians, and live ones too.

There are many signs of Indians around us.

There is no doubt about the truthfulness of the above statements. The Indians had bows and arrows only.

M. S. HARRISON.

P. S. We start at once to send word to Fair Haven of what has taken place among us here in the woods.

DIED,

Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Hotman, near St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 17th July, 1863, WILLIAM GOYER, aged about 35 years.

Mr. GOYER was from Memphis, Tennessee, where for many years he was a prominent and highly esteemed business man.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Seventy-five teams to load for St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie, on this day, (Saturday), Monday and Tuesday next. Racks will be needed with a portion of the teams to carry barrels of hard bread. Apply to

jy18-3t J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley-st., manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the *very best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,

From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to

PAINT PORTRAITS,

Landscapes, &c.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

jy19-1f

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 300 sheep or more. Address,

jy7-1f H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

LOUISIANA AND THE UNION.

Important Letter of the President in Reply to a Committee of Planters.

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.—Early in June last, a committee of Louisiana planters, whose names are given in the correspondence which follows, waited upon President Lincoln, at the White House, with a petition in behalf of the great planting interests of the State, for authority from the General Government to proceed to the election (in November next) of Federal and State officers, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and of the existing State Constitution of Louisiana. The President heard the committee, received their proposition in writing, and courteously dismissed them, with the promise that after a Cabinet consultation on the subject, the committee should have his reply. There was accordingly, a Cabinet consultation, and the result is given in the President's letter, herewith transmitted. When it is remembered that the existing State Constitution of Lousiana is strongly proslavery, the spirit and purpose of the ruling elements of the Cabinent will be pretty well understood. Mr. Secretary Chase and his Abolition associates in the Administration, and the radical political faction by which they are supported, simply mean, if they can accomplish it, that none of the States committed to the rebellion shall be restored to the Union without being shorn of the institution of slavery.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnson and Thomas Cottman:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:—

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:—

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the general government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the constitution. Under this constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the federal constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

E. E. MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Lousiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Lousiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power.

Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Rescue of a Union Heroine.

A STORY OF REBEL BRUTALITY IN TENNESSEE.

A Shelbyville (Tenn.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* narrates the following incident of the occupation of that town by the Federal forces:

Major Fullerton, of General Granger's staff, developed quite a little romance in Shelbyville. Just as the rebels were driven out of the town, he was on horseback galloping through one of the streets, and when passing an old dingy brick house, almost hid from view by the cedar trees in the yard, he observed at a window in it a young lady in her *robe de nuit*, beckoning him towards her. Although advised not to stop, he wheeled his horse around and entered the yard. A man rebel, an inmate of the house, tried to keep him from entering, while the lady called out to him that he must come. So, pushing Mr. rebel aside, he passed into the house and entered the lady's room. She proved to be the beautiful Miss Cushman, then quite ill and prostrated by nervous fever, brought on by the hardships, indignities and insults she had lately undergone.

As he entered the room she caught him by the hand and said, "Thank God, you have come at last; I am now safe." Her story was short. Her wrongs and sufferings have been long. Two or three months ago she had occasion to pass through the lines from Nashville to Shelbyville. When she arrived there it was discovered by the rebel authorities that she was a Unionist. These two circumstances taken together were enough to convict her as a spy, under the malignant and arbitrary rulings of the rebel military government. She was arrested, tried and condemned to be executed. She tried to make her escape to our lines, but could not succeed. Before the day fixed for her execution she was taken dangerously ill, and was then removed to the house in which she was discovered. The rebels left Shelbyville in such haste that they either forgot her or had not the transportation to carry her.

I suppose the latter, as they left a large lot of corn meal, muskets, &c., that they could not cary, and the only carriage that could be had carried Gen. Bragg and family out of town in great haste a few hours before we entered. Since Miss Cushman's arrest she has been treated by rebel women in such a manner as one who has heard the rebels talk of southern chivalry and honor would not expect. They robbed her of almost everything she had, taking breastpin, bracelet, dresses, collars, handkerchiefs, &c. They even took her last hoopskirt. She is now safe in Nashville. An ambulance was fitted up for her, and in it she was sent forward. The rebels say that plans of their fortifications around Shelbyville were found on her person.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY LITTLE BROWNIE.

In the olden time of sieges,
When tyrants stern held sway,
And subjects trembled under power
Far more than now-a-day,—
Of a famous siege that happened then
I'll tell in my own way.

He was an Emperor of power,
Conrade, (I think) the third,
That sought to take Duke Guelphas
Of the city of Hensberg;
But of the wherefores of the case
I know not the first word.

That t'was a powerful conflict
I'm strongly led to think,
For women gazed in sad dismay
While on destruction's brink;
But hands and wit were soon at work,
Tho' their weak hearts did shrink.

The gates, strong bars and battlements,
They felt must quickly yield,
Some of their loved had bravely fell
And death their lips had sealed.
They thought as only woman could,
And heart to heart revealed.

Then went to work, and made what seemed
To the Emperor Courade
A shiplé, weak petition, made
By women sore afraid.
He granted it without reserve;
Then they in silence prayed

That Heaven would speed their cherished plan,
And they no courage lack
While they prepared to quickly leave
Each with her chosen pack;
Then passed they Conrade every one
With husband on her back!

'Tis said, this famous Emperor
At such a rare display
Of conjugal affections, felt
His sternness so give way
That tears adown his cheeks did steal,
And his proud wrath did stay.

In admiration he extolled
Those dames of wit and worth,
And bade them seek their lonely homes
And their own fireless hearth.
And then arose a hymn of joy
In the land that gave them birth!

Who calls it not devotion
That strengthened 'mid the storm
The sinking hearts of that dark hour,
And nerved their spirits warm
With power to bear without the gate
Those smokers of meerschaum!

Those frequenters of club-rooms,
Heavy with lager beer.
Ah! could our hearts been led to feel
This sense of duty clear?
Love's such a mystic paradox
We'll think, and end our story here.

"They petitioned only for the privilege of leaving the city with as much as they could take upon their backs."
LAKELAND, Minn., 1863.

THE EDICT.

"I, in probation of a sisterhood,"
—*Shakespeare.*

The events I am about to relate took place at Paris, in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth; all excepting the names, or rather titles of the parties—for their first names are those which actually belonged to the actors of the drama—being literally true. The Count de Villeroi, a noble of high descent and great feudal possessions, had an only daughter, Henriette, who, almost in her childhood, evinced so decided a vocation for a conventual life, that, before attaining the age of sixteen, she entered upon her novitiate in the convent in which she had been educated. Returning home in consequence of a severe illness, a few months after, she met her father's Adrien, Viscount de Mornay, a young man, her equal in birth, fortune, and endowments: a natural attachment ensued, and they were on the point of marriage, when M. de Villeroi died, leaving his daughter under the guardianship of his only sister, the Marquise de Chamillart.

This lady, still young enough for coquetry, had, unfortunately, imbibed an attachment for de Mornay, and in revenge to his neglect of her charms, resolved to separate the lovers; an opportunity for which purpose unluckily offered herself in his being appointed secretary to an embassy at the court of St. Petersburg. The marquise immediately placed her neice at the royal Abbey of Panth emon, rue de Grenville, in Paris; the abbess of which convent was nearly connected with her family, and joined her heartily in endeavoring to induce the fair novice to increase the already large number of illustrious ladies of the house of Villeroi who had attained the highest honors of the church. The marquise adopted the further precaution of sending to the Abbey of Panthemon, partly as companion, partly as attendant upon her neice, a tenant's daughter, Eugenie Lataur, whose vocation for a religious life she well knew, promising that if she succeeded in inducing Henriette to take the veil, she would herself furnish the money required for her entering the same convent. In addition to this, annonymous letters were dropped by unknown hands at the apartment of the fair maiden, announcing that Adrien was on the point of marriage to the Russian princess; and the marquise showed communications addressed to herself to the same effect; so that poor Henriette, hearing nothing from her false lover, and assailed on every side by persuasions and arguments in favor of a religious life, was at last driven to assume the dress and duties of a novice, and to announce her intention of becoming a nun as soon as the requisite forms could be undergone.

Although, however, the marquise had to a certain point succeeded in her end, one of the means which she employed had completely failed her. Eugenie Latour, an affectionate, honest-hearted girl, had, with the quick sympathy of youth toward youth, become unfeignedly attached to her young lady, and seeing at once, and the more strongly from her own deeply seated religious feelings, that poor Henriette's vocation was the result rather of disappointed love than of devotion, and mistrusting most justly the good faith of the marquise, who seemed, to her sense of simplicity, taking too much pains to establish that which, if true, needed not such reiterated proofs, suddenly demanded her dismission and her wages, and set forth from the ruined Grenelle, determined if possible, to get to the speech of the Viscount du Mornay. Whether her pilgrimage might not have conducted her to St. Petersburg, there is no saying, had she not luckily thought of repairing to the hotel of the nobleman in whose suite Adrien had revisited the court of the Czar, where she immediately ascertained that the Secretary of the embassy had been unable to encounter the severity of the climate, and had been sent, under medical advice to the chateau near Lyons. Hither the faithful girl repaired, husbanding, as best she could, her own small means, and performing, partly by the aid of good natural travelers, a journey whose duration and difficulty can hardly be adequately estimated in these days of steamboats and railways. She found the Viscount de Mornay as she expected, sick rather of grief than of disease. A similar system of deceit had been practiced with respect to him; and he, when Eugenie made her appearance in his apartment, fully believed that Mademoiselle de Villeroi, to whom he had written repeatedly without receiving an answer, (letters which the marquise had taken good care should never reach the convent,) had already taken the veil.

The tidings which his unexpected visitor had to tell him gave him fresh life. He immediately dispatched her to the Princess Potocka, the Russian wife of a Polish nobleman, and the friend in Paris upon whose aid he most confidently relied, and proposed following himself as speedily as his health would permit. Eugenie arrived at the Hotel Potocka on the very eve of the profession. The 14th of March was the fatal time; this was late in the evening—evening, do I say?—before the necessary explanations had taken place, it was deep in the night of the 13th; and the princess, as her only chance, resolved to set forth at once on her search for the archbishop. The archbishop was, however, nowhere to be found. All that she could learn from the drowsy Swiss porters of the palace was, that he was either in retirement at the Seminary of St. Magloire, or he was gone to the *fete* of St. Bruno, with the holy fathers of the *Chartreux*, in the *rue d'Enfer*, or he was resting himself at his country house at *Conflairs sur Seine*. Baffled and disappointed the princess drove back to her hotel. She retired to rest, after giving Eugenie to the care of her attendant. But, as her love of justice, her hatred of perfidy, and her affectionate pity for its amiable and innocent victims, made it impossible for her to sleep, while any means to prevent the meditated injury was yet untried, at seven o'clock Eugenie was summoned to the carriage, and they drove to the abbey.

"Let me see the abbess as soon as possible," was the message sent.

The answer, as might be expected, was a positive refusal. The abbess was obliged to be in office at that hour in the church. She then asked if she might not be permitted to enter the convent, to reveal something to the abbess of the greatest importance. The reply was—"By no means, except by permission of the Archbishop of Paris."

And now, almost in despair, the princess re-entered the carriage, and established herself at the door of the church, there to await the arrival of the prelate. The clock struck eleven, when one of the servants of the princess forced his way to her carriage.

"Madame," said he, hastily, "the Archbishop entered by the cloister-door; he is already at the altar, and the ceremony is going to begin."

The princess and Eugenie shuddered when they heard this intelligence; but, recovering her presence of mind, the princess wrote a few lines on her tablets, and then ordered her valet to make way for them through the crowd, and conduct her to the sacristy without losing a moment; giving Eugenie, meanwhile to the care of another servant, desiring him to see her safely seated in the church. Never had a brilliant assembly of royalty, nobility, and persons of varied claims of distinction, been gathered together on such an occasion. The pride of the aunt had led her to make the ceremony of her niece's profession as imposing and dignified as possible. Ill did her sparkling dress, however, accord with the deadly whiteness of her cheek and the languor of her countenance, as she awaited, with the firmness of despair, the opening of the gates of the choir. As she rose from her knees a sort of loud murmuring was heard at the bottom of the church, amongst the servants in livery.

"Turn those footmen out!" cried a nobleman in a very loud voice; but they were already departing unbidden, for they were bearing out a young man who had fainted, but was recovering, and struggling to remain where he was. This circumstance drew Henriette's attention to the spot, just as her aunt was leading her to kneel before the observant prelate. She saw, she recognized her lover in the now passive youth whom they were bearing away, and who uttered an "*Oh Dieu!*" which thrilled to her very soul; but the angry pressure of her arm by her enraged and alarmed relation recalled her to herself. What an expression of interest, love, anxiety and agony beamed from her glistening eyes as she turned to kneel at the feet of the archbishop. But when there, when the awful moment was really come, she felt that the ceremony must go on, though she would be a wretch for life. Neither that look of agony, nor that of humble resignation which succeeded, was lost on the benevolent prelate, who was holding in his hand tablets enameled in gold.

"Sister," said he, in the kindest tone, "what is your age."

"She is nineteen," cried her aunt.

"You will have to answer me, madame, by and by," replied the archbishop, and he put the question to Henriette again.

"I am just seventeen," faltered out the blushing novice.

"In what diocese did you take the white veil?"

"In the diocese of Toul."

"How! in the diocese of Toul?" exclaimed the archbishop, in a very loud voice. "The seat of Toul is void; the bishop of Toul has been dead these fifteen months, and no one there can be authorized to receive novices. Your novitiate is null and void, young lady! and we refuse to receive your profession."

He then rose from his seat, assumed his mitre, took his crosier from the hands of an acolyte, and said, addressing the assembly:

"My very dear brethren, there is no necessity for us to examine and interrogate this young lady on the sincerity of her religious vocation. There is, at present, a canonical obstacle to her profession. As to any future impediments, we reserve to ourselves the means to ascertain whether any such exist. In the meanwhile, I forbid any other ecclesiastic whatever to assume the power of accepting her vows, on pain of interdiction, suspension, and nullity, and this in virtue of our metropolitan rights, according to the *cum proximus!*"

When he had pronounced these words, a sound, as of approbation was heard from many parts of the building, but the prelate sung, in a grave and solemn voice: "*Adjutorium nostrum in Nomine Domini,*" and running to the altar, he proceeded to give the benediction of the holy sacrament, while Henriette, scarcely able to support herself, was led to the nearest seat, where she hid her face in her hands to conceal her varied emotions, among which thankfulness was predominant.

Meanwhile, though the considerate prelate, in order to avoid a public exposure of the nefarious proceedings of the marquise, that he might not disgrace a noble family, had taken advantage of a violation of forms to annul the ceremony, that the lady found herself so despised and avoided in the circles in which she had hitherto moved, that she was forced to quit Paris; and, on pretense of illness, she set out to travel in a foreign land. And in a happy marriage terminated this romance of real life.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Bold Attack of the Sioux upon the Pawnee Indian Agency.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., July 3.—That brave and warlike tribe, the Brule band of the Sioux, whose tents and hunting-grounds are nominally in the extreme northwestern portion of the Territory, have just made a bold and daring raid upon the Pawnee Indian Agency, in the valley of the Platte, 100 miles directly west of this city. The Government Agent of the Pawnees, Col. Tushbaugh, formerly of Hagerstown, Md., was in the agency house eating dinner, in company with some officers of the Nebraska 2d cavalry, at the time the attack was made. They were aroused by the cries of Pawnee squaws, who were being mercilessly scalped, and the frantic appearance of the few whites in and about the agency, served to increase the alarm. A Sioux pursued a white woman with tomahawk raised, and she barely escaped with her life by fleeing into the cabin. There was but a single company of Nebraska cavalry on the grounds. They, however, at once commenced a pursuit of the attacking party; the cowardly and panic-stricken Pawnee soon fell back, leaving a single company of whites to contend with a force from the most warlike tribe in the Northwest, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000. The Captain was almost instantly stunned, being wounded by several arrows. The Hon. Joseph Dyson, formerly a member of the Territorial Legislature, and a candidate for Delegate in Congress in 1855, was killed, being literally perforated with the deadly and poisonus arrows. He fell like a brave man as he was, continuing to discharge his pistol at the enemy as long as there was strength left to raise his arm in defiance. Private Osborne was mortally wounded, having received several arrow shots, one penetrating his lungs. Several Pawnees were killed. The Sioux loss is not known, they being in such numbers that when one fell they gathered around and immediately carried him off. The result of the battle was a victory for the attacking party, the Sioux, as they made three separate and distinct charges, driving back the whites and utterly routing them and their friendly but cowardly allies, the Pawnees, and finally camped upon the battle ground. The Sioux are said now to be in force twenty miles distant from the Agency. The settlers are much alarmed. A second Minnesota stampede and massacre somewhere on the borders of Nebraska is apprehended by many.

The Late Mrs. Colfax.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 13th.

In the death of Mrs. Evelyn E. Colfax, wife of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, a very large circle of admiring friends share to some extent the bereavement of her husband and family. Mrs. Colfax, though for years an invalid and verging toward that "undiscovered country," whence the most devoted love, the utmost medical skill could no longer withhold her, had spent several winters at Washington, and had formed acquaintances which ripened rapidly into friendships, of which none was ever withdrawn from her. Finally her health failed so decidedly that she was removed last spring to Newport, R. I., in the hope that its air and bathing would at least prolong her life, if they could not vanquish her disease. All was in vain—she sank steadily and irresistibly to the hour of her death, which occurred on Friday last, in the 41st year of her age. Mrs. Colfax was a native, and till her marriage a resident, of Argyle, New York, which is still the home of her father's family.

CROPS.—We have just returned from a trip into the country, and while away, as every journalist ought to do, we observed and made inquiries with reference to the crops. It is useless to deny that all manner of crops have suffered severely from the drouth; but when persons say there will be a failure, they are mistaken. Corn, since the late rain, has come right along, and now looks quite as well as it ordinarily does at this season. Potatoes, though considerably retarded, look well; while wheat, the great staple, though much damaged, is much better than we expected to find it. In almost all fields that we saw, the blighted heads were quite plentifully interspersed. The full heads are not as long as they would be in a good season, but they are filled with a good berry, and it is confidently believed that there will be an average of fifteen bushels to the acre. That such a crop as that is considered by many a failure, is simply a compliment to the producing capacity of the State.—*Goodhue Volunteer*, 15th.

WANTED!

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None but a competent person need apply to

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St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 66

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MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

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Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
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Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

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CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

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mr7-d&w1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oakdale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.
jy14-1w* J. P. BOYD.

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.
BRIDGET MANLEY,
Near the German Catholic Church,
jy15-3t* St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will practice in the Courts of Ramsey and adjoining counties, and in the United States Courts.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moore.....Boston
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ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

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January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

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VENEREAL DISEASES.

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

LOUISIANA AND THE UNION.

Important Letter of the President in Reply to a Committee of Planters.

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.—Early in June last, a committee of Louisiana planters, whose names are given in the correspondence which follows, waited upon President Lincoln, at the White House, with a petition in behalf of the great planting interests of the State, for authority from the General Government to proceed to the election (in November next) of Federal and State officers, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and of the existing State Constitution of Louisiana. The President heard the committee, received their proposition in writing, and courteously dismissed them, with the promise that after a Cabinet consultation on the subje t, the committee should have his reply. There was accordingly, a Cabinet consultation, and the result is given in the President's letter, herewith transmitted. When it is remembered that the existing State Constitution of Louisiana is strongly proslavery, the spirit nd purpose of the ruling elements of the Cabinent will be pretty well understood. Mr. Secretary Chase and his Abolition associates in the Administration, and the radical political faction by which they are supported, simply mean, if they can accomplish it, that none of the States committed to the rebellion shall be restored to the Union without being shorn of the institution of slavery.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863. }

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnson and Thomas Coitman :—

GENTLEMEN :—Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered :—

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States :—

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully repre-ent that they have been delegated to seek of the general government a full recognition of al. the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the constitution. Under this constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the federal constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

E. E. MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSON,
THOS. COITMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Lousiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Lousiana shall n t lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power.

Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Rescue of a Union Heroine.

A STORY OF REBEL BRUTALITY IN TENNESSEE.

A Shelbyville (Tenn.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* narrates the following incident of the occupation of that town by the Federal forces :

Major Fullerton, of General Granger's staff, developed quite a little romance in Shelbyville. Just as the rebels were driven out of the town, he was on horseback galloping through one of the streets, and when passing an old dingy brick house, almost hid from view by the cedar trees in the yard, he observed at a window in it a young lady in her *robe de nuit*, beckoning him towards her. Although advised not to stop, he wheeled his horse around and entered the yard. A man rebel, an inmate of the house, tried to keep him from entering, while the lady called out to him that he must come. So, pushing Mr. rebel aside, he passed into the house and entered the lady's room. She proved to be the beautiful Miss Cushman, then quite ill and prostrated by nervous fever, brought on by the hardships, indignities and insults she had lately undergone.

As he entered the room she caught him by the hand and said, "Thank God, you have come at last; I am now safe!" Her story was short. Her wrongs and sufferings have been long. Two or three months ago she had occasion to pass through the lines from Nashville to Shelbyville. When she arrived there it was discovered by the rebel authorities that she was a Unionist. These two circumstances taken together were enough to convict her as a spy, under the malignant and arbitrary rulings of the rebel military government. She was arrested, tried and condemned to be executed. She tried to make her escape to our lines, but could not succeed. Before the day fixed for her execution she was taken dangerously ill, and was then removed to the house in which she was discovered. The rebels left Shelbyville in such haste that they either forgot her or had not the transportation to carry her.

I suppose the latter, as they left a large lot of corn meal, muskets, &c., that they could not cary, and the only carriage that could be had carried Gen. Bragg and family out of town in great haste a few hours before we entered. Since Miss Cushman's arrest she has been treated by rebel women in such a manner as one who has heard the rebels talk of southern chivalry and honor would not expect. They robbed her of almost everything she had, taking breastpin, bracelet, dresses, collars, handkerchiefs, &c. They even took her last hoopskirt. She is now safe in Nashville. An ambulance was fitted up for her, and in it she was sent forward. The rebels say that plans of their fortifications around Shelbyville were found on her person.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY LITTLE BROWNIE.

In the olden time of sieges,
When tyrants stern held sway,
And subjects trembled under power
Far more than now-a-day,—
Of a famous siege that happened then
I'll tell in my own way.

He was an Emperor of power,
Conrade, (I think) the third,
That sought to take Duke Guelphas
Of the city of Hensberg:
But of the wherefores of the case
I know not the first word.

That t'was a powerful conflict
I'm strongly led to think,
For women gazed in sad dismay
While on destruction's brink;
But hands and wit were soon at work,
Tho' their weak hearts did shrink.

The gates, strong bars and battlements,
They felt must quickly yield,
Some of their loved had bravely fell
And death their lips had sealed.
They thought as only woman could,
And heart to heart revealed.

Then went to work, and made what seemed
To the Emperor Conrade
A simple, weak petition, made
By women sore afraid.
He granted it without reserve;
Then they in silence prayed

That Heaven would speed their cherished plan,
And they no courage lack
While they prepared to quickly leave
Each with her chosen pack;
Then passed they Conrade every one
With husband on her back!

'Tis said, this famous Emperor
At such a rare display
Of conjugal affections, felt
His sternness so give way
That tears adown his cheeks did steal,
And his proud wrath did stay.

In admiration he extolled
Those dames of wit and worth,
And bade them seek their lonely homes
And their own fireless hearth.
And then arose a hymn of joy
In the land that gave them birth!

Who calls it not devotion
That strengthened 'mid the storm
The sinking hearts of that dark hour,
And nerved their spirits warm
With power to bear without the gate
Those smokers of meerschaum!

Those frequenters of club-rooms,
Heavy with lager beer.
Ah! could our hearts been led to feel
This sense of duty clear?
Love's such a mystic paradox
We'll think, and end our story here.

"They petitioned only for the privilege of leaving the city with as much as they could take upon their backs.
LAKELAND, Minn., 1863.

THE NOVICE.

"I, in probation of a sisterhood,"
—*Shakspeare.*

The events I am about to relate took place at Paris, in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth; all excepting the names, or rather titles of the parties—for their first names are those which actually belonged to the actors of the drama—being literally true. The Count de Villeroi, a noble of high descent and great feudal possessions, had an only daughter, Henriette, who, almost in her childhood, evinced so decided a vocation for a conventual life, that, before attaining the age of sixteen, she entered upon her novitiate in the convent in which she had been educated. Returning home in consequence of a severe illness, a few months after, she met her father's Adrien, Viscount de Mornay, a young man, her equal in birth, fortune, and endowments: a natural attachment ensued, and they were on the point of marriage, when M. de Villeroi died, leaving his daughter under the guardianship of his only sister, the Marquise de Chamillart.

This lady, still young enough for coquetry, had, unfortunately, imbibed an attachment for de Mornay, and in revenge to his neglect of her charms, resolved to separate the lovers; an opportunity for which purpose unluckily offered herself in his being appointed secretary to an embassy at the court of St. Petersburg. The marquise immediately placed her neice at the royal Abbey of Panth emon, rue de Grenville, in Paris; the abbess of which convent was nearly connected with her family, and joined her heartily in endeavoring to induce the fair novice to increase the already large number of illustrious ladies of the house of Villeroi who had attained the highest honors of the church. The marquise adopted the further precaution of sending to the Abbey of Panthemon, partly as companion, partly as attendant upon her neice, a tenant's daughter, Eugenie Latour, whose vocation for a religious life she well knew, promising that if she succeeded in inducing Henriette to take the veil, she would herself furnish the money required for her entering the same convent. In addition to this, annonymous letters were dropped by unknown hands at the apartment of the fair maiden, announcing that Adrien was on the point of marriage to the Russian princess; and the marquise showed communications addressed to herself to the same effect; so that poor Henriette, hearing nothing from her false lover, and assailed on every side by persuasions and arguments in favor of a religious life, was at last driven to assume the dress and duties of a novice, and to announce her intention of becoming a nun as soon as the requisite forms could be undergone.

Although, however, the marquise had to a certain point succeeded in her end, one of the means which she employed had completely failed her. Eugenie Latour, an affectionate, honest-hearted girl, had, with the quick sympathy of youth toward youth, become unfeignedly attached to her young lady, and seeing at once, and the more strongly from her own deeply seated religious feelings, that poor Henriette's vocation was the result rather of disappointed love than of devotion, and mistrusting most justly the good faith of the marquise, who seemed, to her sense of simplicity, taking too much pains to establish that which, if true, needed not such reiterated proofs, suddenly demanded her dismission and her wages, and set forth from the ruined Grenelle, determined if possible, to get to the speech of the Viscount de Mornay. Whether her pilgrimage might not have conducted her to St. Petersburg, there is no saying, had she not luckily thought of repairing to the hotel of the nobleman in whose suite Adrien had revisited the court of the Czar, where she immediately ascertained that the Secretary of the embassy had been unable to encounter the severity of the climate, and had been sent, under medical advice to the chateau near Lyons. Hither the faithful girl repaired, husbanding, as best she could, her own small means, and performing, partly by the aid of good natural travelers, a journey whose duration and difficulty can hardly be adequately estimated in these days of steamboats and railways. She found the Viscount de Mornay as she expected, sick rather of grief than of disease. A similar system of deceit had been practiced with respect to him; and he, when Eugenie made her appearance in his apartment, fully believed that Mademoiselle de Villeroi, to whom he had written repeatedly without receiving an answer, (letters which the marquise had taken good care should never reach the convent,) had already taken the veil.

The tidings which his unexpected visitor had to tell him gave him fresh life. He immediately dispatched her to the Princess Potocka, the Russian wife of a Polish nobleman, and the friend in Paris upon whose aid he most confidently relied, and proposed following himself as speedily as his health would permit. Eugenie arrived at the Hotel Potocka on the very eve of the profession. The 14th of March was the fatal time; this was late in the evening—evening, do I say?—before the necessary explanations had taken place, it was deep in the night of the 13th; and the princess, as her only chance, resolved to set forth at once on her search for the archbishop. The archbishop was, however, nowhere to be found. All that she could learn from the drowsy Swiss porters of the palace was, that he was either in retirement at the Seminary of St. Magloise, or he was gone to the *fete* of St. Bruno, with the holy fathers of the *Chartreux*, in the *rue d'Enfer*, or he was resting himself at his country house at *Conflairs sur Seine*. Baffled and disappointed the princess drove back to her hotel. She retired to rest, after giving Eugenie to the care of her attendant. But, as her love of justice, her hatred of perfidy, and her affectionate pity for its amiable and innocent victims, made it impossible for her to sleep, while any means to prevent the meditated injury was yet untried, at seven o'clock Eugenie was summoned to the carriage, and they drove to the abbey.

"Let me see the abbess as soon as possible," was the message sent.

The answer, as might be expected, was a positive refusal. The abbess was obliged to be in office at that hour in the church. She then asked if she might not be permitted to enter the convent, to reveal something to the abbess of the greatest importance. The reply was—

"By no means, except by permission of the Archbishop of Paris."

And now, almost in despair, the princess re-entered the carriage, and established herself at the door of the church, there to await the arrival of the prelate. The clock struck eleven, when one of the servants of the princess forced his way to her carriage.

"Madame," said he, hastily, "the Archbishop entered by the cloister-door; he is already at the altar, and the ceremony is going to begin."

The princess and Eugenie shuddered when they heard this intelligence; but, recovering her presence of mind, the princess wrote a few lines on her tablets, and then ordered her valet to make way for them through the crowd, and conduct her to the sacristy without losing a moment; giving Eugenie, meanwhile to the care of another servant, desiring him to see her safely seated in the church. Never had a brilliant assembly of royalty, nobility, and persons of varied claims of distinction, been gathered together on such an occasion. The pride of the aunt had led her to make the ceremony of her niece's profession as imposing and dignified as possible. Ill did her sparkling dress, however, accord with the deadly whiteness of her cheek and the languor of her countenance, as she awaited, with the firmness of despair, the opening of the gates of the choir. As she rose from her knees a sort of loud murmuring was heard at the bottom of the church, amongst the servants in livery.

"Turn those footmen out!" cried a nobleman in a very loud voice; but they were already departing unbidden, for they were bearing out a young man who had fainted, but was recovering, and struggling to remain where he was. This circumstance drew Henriette's attention to the spot, just as her aunt was leading her to kneel before the observant prelate. She saw, she recognized her lover in the now passive youth whom they were bearing away, and who uttered an "*Oh Dieu!*" which thrilled to her very soul; but the angry pressure of her arm by her enraged and alarmed relation recalled her to herself. What an expression of interest, love, anxiety and agony beamed from her glistening eyes as she turned to kneel at the feet of the archbishop. But when there, when the awful moment was really come, she felt that the ceremony must go on, though she would be a wretch for life. Neither that look of agony, nor that of humble resignation which succeeded, was lost on the benevolent prelate, who was holding in his hand tablets enameled in gold.

"Sister," said he, in the kindest tone, "what is your age."

"She is nineteen," cried her aunt.

"You will have to answer me, madame, by and by," replied the archbishop, and he put the question to Henriette again.

"I am just seventeen," faltered out the blushing novice.

"In what diocese did you take the white veil?"

"In the diocese of Toul."

"How! in the diocese of Toul?" exclaimed the archbishop, in a very loud voice. "The seat of Toul is void; the bishop of Toul has been dead these fifteen months, and no one there can be authorized to receive novices. Your novitiate is null and void, young lady! and we refuse to receive your profession."

He then rose from his seat, assumed his mitre, took his crosier from the hands of an acolyte, and said, addressing the assembly:

"My very dear brethren, there is no necessity for us to examine and interrogate this young lady on the sincerity of her religious vocation. There is, at present, a canonical obstacle to her profession. As to any future impediments, we reserve to ourselves the means to ascertain whether any such exist. In the meanwhile, I forbid any other ecclesiastic whatever to assume the power of accepting her vows, on pain of interdiction, suspension, and nullity, and this in virtue of our metropolitan rights, according to the *cum proximus!*"

When he had pronounced these words, a sound, as of approbation was heard from many parts of the building, but the prelate sung, in a grave and solemn voice: "*Adjutorium nostrum in Nomine Domini*," and running to the altar, he proceeded to give the benediction of the holy sacrament, while Henriette, scarcely able to support herself, was led to the nearest seat, where she hid her face in her hands to conceal her varied emotions, among which thankfulness was predominant.

Meanwhile, though the considerate prelate, in order to avoid a public exposure of the nefarious proceedings of the marquise, that he might not disgrace a noble family, had taken advantage of a violation of forms to annul the ceremony, that the lady found herself so despised and avoided in the circles in which she had hitherto moved, that she was forced to quit Paris; and, on pretense of illness, she set out to travel in a foreign land. And in a happy marriage terminated this romance of real life.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Bold Attack of the Sioux upon the Pawnee Indian Agency.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., July 3.—That brave and warlike tribe, the Brule band of the Sioux, whose tents and hunting-grounds are nominally in the extreme northwestern portion of the Territory, have just made a bold and daring raid upon the Pawnee Indian Agency, in the valley of the Platte, 100 miles directly west of this city. The Government Agent of the Pawnees, Col. Tushbaugh, formerly of Hagerstown, Md., was in the agency house eating dinner, in company with some officers of the Nebraska 2d cavalry, at the time the attack was made. They were aroused by the cries of Pawnee squaws, who were being mercilessly scalped, and the frantic appearance of the few whites in and about the agency, served to increase the alarm. A Sioux pursued a white woman with tomahawk raised, and she barely escaped with her life by fleeing into the cabin. There was but a single company of Nebraska cavalry on the grounds. They, however, at once commenced a pursuit of the attacking party; the cowardly and panic-stricken Pawnee soon fell back, leaving a single company of whites to contend with a force from the most warlike tribe in the Northwest, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000. The Captain was almost instantly stunned, being wounded by several arrows. The Hon. Joseph Dyson, formerly a member of the Territorial Legislature, and a candidate for Delegate in Congress in 1855, was killed, being literally perforated with the deadly and poisonus arrows. He fell like a brave man as he was, continuing to discharge his pistol at the enemy as long as there was strength left to raise his arm in defiance. Private Osborne was mortally wounded, having received several arrow shots, one penetrating his lungs. Several Pawnees were killed. The Sioux loss is not known, they being in such numbers that when one fell they gathered around and immediately carried him off. The result of the battle was a victory for the attacking party, the Sioux, as they made three separate and distinct charges, driving back the whites and utterly routing them and their friendly but cowardly allies, the Pawnees, and finally camped upon the battle ground. The Sioux are said now to be in force twenty miles distant from the Agency. The settlers are much alarmed. A second Minnesota stampede and massacre somewhere on the borders of Nebraska is apprehended by many.

The Late Mrs. Colfax.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 13th.

In the death of Mrs. Evelyn E. Colfax, wife of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, a very large circle of admiring friends share to some extent the bereavement of her husband and family. Mrs. Colfax, though for years an invalid and verging toward that "undiscovered country," whence the most devoted love, the utmost medical skill could no longer withhold her, had spent several winters at Washington, and had formed acquaintances which ripened rapidly into friendships, of which none was ever withdrawn from her. Finally her health failed so decidedly that she was removed last spring to Newport, R. I., in the hope that its air and bathing would at least prolong her life, if they could not vanquish her disease. All was in vain—she sank steadily and irresistibly to the hour of her death, which occurred on Friday last, in the 41st year of her age. Mrs. Colfax was a native, and till her marriage a resident, of Argyle, New York, which is still the home of her father's family.

CROPS.—We have just returned from a trip into the country, and while away, as every journalist ought to do, we observed and made inquiries with reference to the crops. It is useless to deny that all manner of crops have suffered severely from the drouth; but when persons say there will be a failure, they are mistaken. Corn, since the late rain, has come right along, and now looks quite as well as it ordinarily does at this season. Potatoes, though considerably retarded, look well; while wheat, the great staple, though much damaged, is much better than we expected to find it. In almost all fields that we saw, the blighted heads were quite plentifully interspersed. The full heads are not as long as they would be in a good season, but they are filled with a good berry, and it is confidently believed that there will be an average of fifteen bushels to the acre. That such a crop as that is considered by many a failure, is simply a compliment to the producing capacity of the State.—*Goodhue Volunteer*, 15th.

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St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 66

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Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
BEWARE!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oakdale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded. J. P. BOYD.
jy14-1w*

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away. BRIDGET MANLEY,
Near the German Catholic Church,
jy15-3t* St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke.....New York City
John G. Treadwell.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
je11d&o1m&w1y w

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

NOS. 3 & 4 JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES.

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *Collegii Medici Ohiensis*. Without degrading it into empyricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," &c., like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Rumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality curing the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricure; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
jy3 (Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je18-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW LOT OF

LINEN COATS,

PLAN LINEN DRILL PANTS,

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

This Popular Loan

Until farther notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.

Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents.

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS.

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN.
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
je25-tf St. Paul.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in Circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,

Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chasfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar3-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
les J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 60 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 8th, 1863.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. je6 8-7w

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.
The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to pay.
Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.
CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to
H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
St. Paul.
je26-1m*

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-6 jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight Thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota sts., St. Paul.

GREAT BARGAINS.
The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap21 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies,
GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 25, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st, and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 30, 1863. je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Great Central Route
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.15 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.
7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.
Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.
The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.
Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Dry Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozamolque.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* The table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffots Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
{U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.}
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.
INSURANCE.
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——
jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all or which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street. Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and SUPERIOR THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of them in use in this country and Europe.
These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.
Are profitable and available a life time.
Equal to ten seamstresses.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.
The Class Cloth-Prosser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 261 Third street, St. Paul.

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants', or at our office.
jy8 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Miscellaneous.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c, in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an Inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEARINESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.
In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.
For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.
Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confectious; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates. NICOLS, DEAN & CO.
je5-tf

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accomp

THE CITY.

The Trial for Highway Robbery.

THE VICTIM IDENTIFIES THE ROBBERS.

THE MONEY FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Synopsis of the Testimony.

'Squire Gibbs, City Justice, being too unwell to be in his office yesterday, Justice Strother officiated in his place.

The most important trial was the examination of the three young men mentioned in yesterday's PRESS—Charles Stickney, James Cunningham and John Kennick—charged with committing highway robbery on the person of John Donlon.

Donlon is a farmer living near Shakopee. He came to town on Thursday bringing with him some steers which he sold to John Egan, a butcher, for $14,50. Not having been in the city for some time he concluded to look around a little, and in doing so dropped into the "Wild Hunters' Hotel," on Jackson street.

He testifies that the three men arraigned were in the saloon playing cards and after endeavoring to get him to bet on the performance of certain tricks with the cards, they proposed to go with him to an Irish dance, to which he consented. They then took him up Robert street and when they reached the head of the street back of W. L. Ames they threw him down in the bushes and relieved him of all the money in his possession, with the exception of between one and two dollars in scrip, which was in his vest pocket. He was terribly frightened, and begged for his life, telling them they might take the money if they would not kill him. His alarm was so great that he lay in the bushes all night, not daring to return to the city. Donlon swears positively that Stickney, Cunningham, and Kennick are three of the men, the fourth not having been arrested. He cannot positively identify the money found on their persons, as he had submitted it to Mr. McCauley, a friend of his, before receiving it from Egan, and being told that it was good, paid no more attention to it. He knew, however, that he had two ten dollar greenbacks and one five dollar bill, which corresponded to a portion of the money found on them.

Richard Miller, the bar-keeper at the saloon where Donlon and the accused, testified that he (Donlon) came into the saloon during the evening and called for something to drink, but as he was already drunk it was refused him. He then engaged in conversation with these men and they went out of the saloon together.

When the men were arrested some fifty-three dollars was found on their persons, and three witnesses were summoned to identify this.

In paying Donlon, Egan applied to Max Eibert, another butcher, to change him some money, which he did. Eibert swears that a portion of the money found was that which he paid Egan, and mentioned a mark on one of the bills which was also on one that was found on the men.

Egan, who paid it and McCauley, to whom Donlon submitted it to ascertain whether it was good, both identified the money.

The robbery took place about ten o'clock in the evening, and at a late hour that night, officer Pivett saw these men in company enter a saloon on Third Street.

This is the substance of the testimony for the State. The counsel for defense claims that he can prove an alibi and in order to enable him to secure witnesses the case was adjourned until Monday morning the young men in the meantime being committed.

REVELATIONS OF A MURDERED ST. PAULITE.—We find in the Boston *Banner of Light*—a spiritual paper—a revelation from the spirit of a departed St. Paulite, who says his name is Joshua Tanner, and that he was murdered here last October. The revelations were made to a medium in Boston. Who the person was we know not, nor even whether there was ever such a person here. Perhaps some reader can tell us. The narrative is somewhat interesting and curious nevertheless:

I'm from St. Paul, Minnesota. This is Boston, I take it. [It is.] Yes, I was shot by some infernal enemy. [Where—in St. Paul? Yes, right at home. [That was rather severe.] I thought so, but I had no time to think, stranger, till I got across; and I could not come back then. Now, the worst of it is, how to get back to my folks in St. Paul. I understood 'em to say, stranger, that I'd meet my friends here. [What you want to do, is to identify yourself to your friends.] Well, I can do that. [Whatever facts you may give here we shall print in our paper.] Yes, I understood that part of it after I got here. Well, now let me understand you. You want my name; age, and description of myself. [Yes, if you choose to inform us in those respects.] Why, I can give it.

Well, my first is the name, Joshua Tanner. My age, a little rising forty. Description—I was, as near as I remember, about five feet six inches in height; was what you call pretty stout, and I was rather round faced. My hair was a good deal lighter than this one's, (the medium's,) and my face was sometimes freckled. My eyes were blue, rather light, and I had a scar on the neck caused by a burn when a child, and another on the back of my right hand, caused by an article I was using. I'll say it was crushed by a stone—so that was what made a scar.

You know, I suppose, we had some trouble with the Red Skins out our way. [Yes.] I didn't have much trouble myself, but when I heard about Lincoln's passing sentence on the Red Skins, I said something like this: "I hope to God he'll condemn every d——d politician in this State to be hung, and I'll do all I can to favor that thing, for I think they are just as much to blame as the Red Skins." And it was for saying these words that I got popped off. [Do you know who shot you?] Yes, I do, and it was no Red Skin, as was said, neither. I know better than that. I didn't know then, but I do now.

Now if I can do anything for to get him prepared for his bed in hell—for he's made it there, and he'll have to lay in it—I'll be glad to do it. What I mean is, to help him get kind of accustomed to it, to feel that it's all right, and that he brought it on himself.

I have heard since my death, that that person has been to my old woman and children, and offered to help them. Old Conscience was beginning to work, you see, and he thought to hush it up, he'd be very benevolent. Now, I ain't going to give that person's name here. He knows it, God knows it, and I know it too, and that's enough to know it. I expect to meet him here, and perhaps I shall yet. I hope I shall meet him sometime before he comes to the spirit-world. Now I hope conscience will continue to work, and that he'll do what he can do toward bringing up those little ones I have left on earth, for I can't do it. I've got no arms, no hands now, and if he continues to be benevolent in that way, his bed in hell won't be quite so hard, perhaps.

Now about my wife. I should like to talk with her very much. You spoke to me about printing what I said here; is it in a religious paper? [A Spiritual paper, called the *Banner of Light*.] My God! he takes it. Yes, sir, he takes it, and God has marked out the way. He knows what he's about. And this was just the right place for me to come to, instead of going out West. God's got a trail clear through. I'm satisfied. I am, sir, more than satisfied.

[Yes. Can you tell us what time you died?] I aint s'rtin of that, but I think it was some time about the last of October; not twelve months before that, but some time in October last. But, stranger, I know what I am about. I'm not going to drive a nail where I'm not sure of it. Josh Tanner was never known to do that when he was here, never. I was no fool here, and aint now.

In conclusion, I would say, that if I was in my own body again, and could walk the streets of St. Paul, I'd say just what I said then, for its the truth, and the truth will bear being spoken any time. I said I hoped Lincoln would condemn every d——d politician in the State to be hung, if he hung the Red Skins, and I really felt as if I wished Lincoln would hang every politician in the State.

THE VEGETABLE MARKET.—The protracted drought has almost entirely deprived us of our usual feasts of fruits and vegetables, this year. The market is quite bare of them. A few gooseberries, some scanty lots of currants, and dry, tasteless raspberries, are about all that has been offered this season. These were gobbled up at famine prices. You could not touch a quart of berries for less than "two bits," while a fair sized mess would make a large hole in a week's salary. Indeed, half the time they are not to be had for love or money. Fresh fruit pies are as scarce this season as white blackberries.

New potatoes are becoming plenty, and are now within reach of a moderately filled pocket-book. But the bills of fare on most tables are wonderfully different from last season, when all descriptions of vegetables were so plenty and cheap.

RACES.—Union Course was again the resort of a large crowd yesterday, to witness the two races announced to come off there.

The first match was a running race, and was won by Major Cullen's colt, best two in three—time two minutes.

The next race was a trotting match, best three in five. The result of this was the winning by Andy Spencer's bay stallion, "Hard Nut." The time made was 2.51, 2.59, and 2.55.

POLICE COURT.—The suits brought by Sam Snow against Charles H. Lemar and William Davis for malicious trespass, and to bind them over to keep the peace, were continued until Monday.

Charles H. Lemar was tried for assaulting Sam. Snow, and fined $5.

HOUSE OF HOPE.—The Rev. R. B. Bill, Post Chaplain at Fort Snelling, will preach at the House of Hope to-day at the usual hour. Arrangements have been made by which Mr. Bull will occupy the pulpit every Sunday until the return of Mr. Noble.

MILITARY.—Col. A. R. Kiefer, of the 31st Regt. M. S. M., has appointed Lieut. R. C. Munger Adjutant of that regiment. Rus. will make a bully Adjutant.

REV. J. CHAFFEE preaches to-day at the Jackson street M. E. Church, at the usual hour of service, morning and evening.

FANNY KEMBLE'S new book of Life at the South, in 1838, is just published. It is a very interesting book, and at the low price of $1.25. No one ought to fail of its perusal. For sale at Merrill's.

GODEY'S Lady's Book for August received at Merrill's.

FAREWELL. — Farewell is a lonely sound, and its echo has caused many a sad heart; but none would feel saddened but rather be greatly cheered and benefitted by saying farewell to all kinds of Soda and Saleratus except Dewland & Co.'s *Chemical Saleratus*, which will scatter rays of sunshine and happiness in every household, when properly used, being always uniform and perfect. jy19

A. BLAKEMAN, at the new jewelry store, four doors below Thompson Bros. Bank, Third street, has this day replenished his stock of Jewelry. Appleton & Tracy's manufactured American Watch, I am selling at factory prices. Also, the Ellery American Watch, made at Boston.

CLOCKS.—The Seth Thomas Clock, a large assortment always on hand for the trade. It

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Lieut. C. H. Blakely arrived from the Indian Expedition last evening. He left them seven or eight days since encamped on the Shayenne, sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie. They were progressing finely and the officers and men were in good spirits.

Lieut. Blakely passed a mail on the way down. It will probably reach here tomorrow night.

WORK has been commenced on the railroad bridge which is to be built across the Mississippi near the Fort.

AN EXCITING HUNT IN LE SUEUR COUNTY.

ONE INDIAN KILLED AND ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Gov. Swift has received the following letter, giving a detailed account of an Indian hunt. Cleveland is six miles east of St. Peter, in Le Sueur County:

ST. PETER, July 16, 1863,

It seems that the Indians are in the Big Woods—to what extent is not known. I had occasion to be at Cleveland to-day, and on my arrival there, no young men were to be seen, every one being out hunting "Injans." This surprised me, although I heard of three Indians being seen near Waterville, but paid little attention to the story. It was a fact, and the settlers in that neighborhood turned out to hunt them, but failed to find them; four of the party still followed them and tracked them near to Cleveland.

They then sent in word to that place and the farmers in or about there shouldered their guns and went after them. After hunting a good part of the day, they drove them into a point that runs into Scotch Lake, when they shot two, killing one and severely wounding the other, if not killing him. He dropped his blankets, bow and arrows, and some other trinkets. Those who were there supposed that he dragged himself into the lake and there died.

He was shot in the groin, as they found his breech clout with two bullet holes, and a great deal of blood on it.

They all had horses. Two of them were caught. The third Indian, when last seen and fired at, had his horse leading him and appeared determined to keep him. It is thought he is wounded, as blood was seen on his blanket.

A portion of the Cleveland party returned while I was there, and brought in a "*dead Injun*," when the ceremony of scalping was duly performed.

He was a young man, apparently about twenty-five or thirty years old, and not very tall. His pig-tail was about twelve inches long. One of the hunters cut it off with an inch or so of the scalp.

They were all armed with bows and arrows, and also guns.

The settlers are not alarmed or panic-stricken in the woods. Those who live in the immediate vicinity talk about it with the same manner as thought it were wolves or bears they were hunting.

A new party started after the Indian with the intention of keeping on his track until they got him.

Yours truly, P. MORRISON.

A correspondent sends us the annexed account which corroborates the above:

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

ST. PETER, July 16, '63.

A gentleman just in from Cleveland, Le Sueur county, states that the three Indians who had been pursued from near Waterville, were overtaken by a number of citizens near the former place, and one of the number killed and another mortally wounded. The wounded one was thought to have been shot through the groin as there were two or three bullet holes through his breech-clout. When my informant left they secured the body of but one—the other was supposed to have crawled into the lake. Two of the horses were captured, I believe. Some twenty or thirty of the citizens were after the remaining ones, and expected to capture them to-night. The wounded Indian left his blanket breech-clout, &c., when shot.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Since the above were in type, we have received the following account of the affair, containing some facts not given in the others:

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

WATERVILLE, Le Sueur Co., July 16, 1863.

Yesterday morning, three Indians were seen in this township, in the timber, first by a school teacher, on her way to school, afterwards by two women, one of whom they spoke to, saying, "how do." And again by two men cutting hay. The Indians had three American horses, part shod, which answer to the description of the three horses stolen near Northfield. They came from the East.

Two squads of men started at once for there, one taking the road south of the lake, and the other under the lead of John Davis, an old Indian trader and trapper, took the lead through the woods.

Last night the Indians camped about ten miles from here. Our men, with the help of the neighbors, surrounded them, but the Indians escaped, and the squad followed.

FRIDAY, 17TH.—A man from Cleveland has just come in, and says that our men came up to the Indians near Scotch Lake, where a fight ensued. One Indian was killed, shot through the head. The blanket, accoutrements, and breech-clout of the second, all bloody, were found on the bank of the lake, and his trail seen leading directly into the lake. The third was surrounded, and five or six shots fired at him. He escaped, but they are following him up.

The Indians killed a mare belonging to a man from this town. Our men recovered the three stolen horses.

Yours, L. Z. ROGERS.

Important to Convalescent Officers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, Columbus, O., July 7, 1863.

I. The following extract from Special Order No. 285, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 27th, 1863, is published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

7. In accordance with General Orders Nos. 61 and 100, of 1862, from the War Department, a Board of Officers—to consist of Brig. Gen. A. J. Slemmer, U. S. Vols., Maj. Roger Jones, Asst. Inspector Gen. U. S. Army, and Surgeon John F. Head, U. S. Army—will assemble at Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st day of July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the condition of all officers who may report at Columbus in accordance with General Orders Nos. 61 and 100, of 1862, as convalescents.

* * * * * * *

II. Officers reporting for examination in accordance with the above will register their names at these Headquarters without delay.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. JNO. S. MASON.

JNO. GREEN, Capt. & A. A. G.

OFFICIAL.

WM. A. JUDKINS, Lt. & A. A. C.

The English Press on Lee's Invasion.

From English Papers of the 20th.

The London *Times*, after arguing that Hooke'rs army is the last to which the North can look for support, and showing what a slight force the Unionists have in the field to resist Lee's advance, says: "If the Confederates can only make the invasion really effective, and can force on the Northern States the necessity of themselves fighting for desolated homes and wasted territories, they will do more to produce disgust and weariness of the war than any number of defeats in Virginia, or the slaughter of whole regiments of Irish and Germans would produce."

The New York correspondent of *The London Times* writes:

"Almost every one sees that if Lee gains a decisive victory over Hooker, which he is very likely to do, the cause of the North is virtually lost, and the Confederate General will be able to dictate the terms of peace for which the Northern heart has begun to experience so decided a yearning. That the Northern soil should be invaded by a veteran and determined army, led by a skillful and daring General, at a time when the Northern people believed that the South would never do more than defend itself; and that it should be necessary, in default of the regular army, to call out the whole able-bodied male population of a great, wealthy, and hitherto peaceful State for the defense of its towns, cities, and homesteads, and to appeal to all the contiguous States for every available militiaman, volunteer, or discharged soldier who could be got together for love or money, to aid in the work of defense, is felt to be a humiliation, not due so much to the audacity of the Southern as to the imbecility of the Northern Government.

Where Gen Hooker is, and what is his strength, or the amount of confidence reposed in him by his men, are unknown; but that Hooker has been out-generaled by Lee—that he is greatly in Lee's rear, and that he is in far inferior force, are suppositions, it not facts, that are present to the minds of most people—together with the suspicion that the cavalry raid of Ewell and Stuart into Pennsylvania is but a small and comparatively unimportant episode in the great drama which has commenced for the world's wonder; and that at the opportune moment, when he finds him in some place to which he wishes to decoy him, Lee will fall upon Hooker with overwhelming force, and either annihilate the army of the Potomac or force it to surrender. In this case *exeunt* President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Gen. Halleck, and Mr. Stanton, as well as Gen. Hooker, and the curtain will fall on the first or second act, whichever it may be, of one of the greatest historical dramas ever performed on the stage of civilization."

The *Daily News* thinks that Lee must be seeking to take advantage of the recent defection in Hooker's army by the retirement of the two years' and nine months' men; but it does not see what permanent advantage can accrue to the South from the invasion. It believes that the movement will bring the North to a sense of its danger, and create renewed efforts to bring the war to a close.

Letter from the Second Minnesota Regiment.

TENNESEE, July 1, 1863.

Editors of St. Paul Press:

Brannan's division, to which our regiment belongs, moved at 9 A. M. on th 23d inst. toward Murfreesboro', and after traveling twelve miles changed its course to a south and southeasterly direction, passing through the northern part of Rutherford county and the northeast corner of Bedford into Coffee, the county seat of which—Manchester—we reached at the first hour of last Sunday. At 2 P. M. we were ordered to change our camp to a new one, half a mile distant, but before reaching it we were ordered to march to this point, which is six miles southwest of Manchester and the same number of miles northeast of Tullahoma, on the McMinnville and Tullahoma railroad.

Monday morning our brigade—9th and 35th Ohio, 87th Indiana, 2d Minnesota and battery I, 4th regulars—commanded by Col. Vandervere of the 35th Ohio, went two miles north and skirmished till dark with the enemy. Our regiment led the brigade all day, and of course was at the most exposed point, but I am happy to say that although bullets were whizzing constantly, and shells fell within twenty feet of us, a merciful Providence "covered our heads in the time of battle," and not one of us was harmed. Captains Harkins and Uline commanded our skirmishers with skill and coolness.

Tuesday we were quiet. I may mention, however, as exhibiting the varying fortunes of war, that the 2d brigade, commanded by Gen. Steadman, fought over the same ground on Tuesday that we did on Monday, and lost at least fifteen, killed and wounded.

The day on which we left Triune was very warm and sultry, but since then we have had rain every day and night, save last night. Notwithstanding our hard marches and the very inclement weather, we are in excellent health and getting along finely. No one has died since I last wrote you, nor do I hear of one who is dangerously ill. Only one complaint, and that is that we have had but two mails in eight days and daily papers but once.

An order was received last night to cut down our regimental baggage train from twelve to seven teams—all knapsacks to be sent back—no man to carry anything but gun, music box, purp tent, rubber blanket, pair of socks and an extra shirt; and for each officer to carry one ration in his haversack. Just think of an officer carrying a haversack! but all are making preparations for them this morning.

I know nothing of our future movements, but will try and keep you posted.

In a great hurry, TIM.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

SATURDAY, July 18.

MERCHANTS.

Samuel Hemphill, H A D, Lake City; J Chapman, River; Miss M Swift, St Peter; Mrs Youthacker and child, do; S W Smith, Detroit; W R Hinsdale, New York; D T Smith, Minneapolis; Elmer Henshaw, Cleveland, O; F May, Alleghany, N Y; J Will, White Bear; H S Clapp, Hudson; Betsy M Clapp, Vermont; E H Armstrong, Stillwater; W C Nash, Hastings; W Gillett, do; Lieut E H Kennedy, Fort Snelling; Lieut J E Baldwin, do; S S Murdock and wife, Stillwater; Bob F White, St Cloud; W R Patent Hudson; S A Coot, do.

INTERNATIONAL.

O R Brown and wife, Lockport, N Y; Master C P Brown, do; John Tyrrell, Chicago; H R Bigelow, do; J Preston, New York; C H Blakely, Indian Expedition.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

H H Hulburt, Minneapolis; S W Furber, Cottage Grove; A M Partman, Fort Snelling; H Bramley, West St Paul; John Cormack, St Anthony; Ed Martin, St Paul; A Moore, Minneapolis; D Moore, po; I A Brown, Proctorsville, Vt; Jas Ducker, Ill; L D Eggleston, Hartford, Ct; J Frost, Anoka.

AMERICAN.

John Laughlin, Watab; Mrs A J Bullen, Eau Claire; E B Wort, New Hampshire; S W Johnson and son, Chicago; David Mumma, Mt Carroll; James Thornton, Hamilton; Geo Thompson, Washington county; L B Bylion, do.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 18.

The market has been exceedingly dull for a day or two past, the large decline in gold, the consequent fall in the price of staples in Eastern markets having checked transactions to a great extent.

Wheat is quite flat, and is not quoted higher than 75@80c.

In other staples we notice no material change.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Flour 5@15c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull; 2c lower; Corn scarcely so firm; Oats dull; 70@76c.

Pork quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour unsettled and lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened heavy, 1@2c lower, and closed very dull and unsettled. Corn 1c lower. Oats dull.

Pork opened quiet and closed a shade easier.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Stocks irregular.

Exchange dull and heavy.

Gold 25¼.

Reading $1.09¾; Erie 98; N. Y. C. 1.20.

5-20's coupons, $1.05¾; U. S. 6's, '74 coupons, 1.07¾; February and August one year's certificates, 99.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 18—6 P. M.

Gold lower and unsettled; opening at 25¾, declining to 22¼, closing dull at 23¼@23¾.

Government stocks quiet and without decided change.

Total exports in specie to-day $1,700,000.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY MCKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

je14-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safspeedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.

No. 60 Nassau St. New York.

may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.29 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling pubic, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,

E. P. BACON,

Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.

ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

Chemist,

Jy1d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE.

Third Street St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying. mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition,

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,...PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAN D,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS,

MUSICIANS:

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Caparas, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act.

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

Jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

j-5-tf

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 16, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		½ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. MCCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.

B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Wiltie, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsila ti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
H. H. Huntington, Adams' Ex'l Co, N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.

jy10 1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.

P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR

m31-6m.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25 2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9 d2w*

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

CHAS. SCHEFFER,

jy1 tf State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve hours in advance at the store of W. Sherman Potts, Druggist, St. Paul. The subscriber is an old sailor, and as such, contributes his skill and and experience to the comfort of pleasure parties.

jy7-2w* K. G. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 18, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johanna, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.

July 9-d1w.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

HENRY MCKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863. NUMBER 170.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JULY 21.

THE COPPERHEAD "POPULAR UPRISING."

The New York *Evening Post* makes the following statement in regard to the numbers actively engaged in the recent riot in that city:

We speak advisedly when we say that it was a small band which committed these crimes. The first attack was made by a party numbering less than three hundred men; nor did the ruffians receive very speedy reinforcements. When they had burned the Forty-sixth street enrolling office they proceeded to force industrious working men into the ranks. Rebelling against a lawful and necessary conscription, these wretches did not hesitate to force other men to join their ranks by threats and by ill-usage. Later in the day the crowd which followed the rioters about the streets grew numerous, and, as the excitement spread, this crowd, which formed the tail of an insignificant nucleus, became constantly more prone to violence, and more ready to take part in any wicked or disgraceful scheme. Nevertheless, we repeat, it is a fact that the active rioters who attacked the Forty-sixth street office numbered less than three hundred; that not more than three hundred, on the authority of army officers accustomed to counting men, composed the active part of the mob which rushed down Fifth avenue; that Mrs. Sumner's house, in Broadway, was pillaged and burned by less than three hundred men; and that the gang which broke in the doors and windows of the *Tribune* office, and ran for dear life when charged by a force of fifty policemen with clubs, numbered also less than three hundred. There was a large crowd in the streets, but this was composed, for the greater part, of spectators. This any one could satisfy himself of easily.

And yet it is this paltry band of cut-throats and incendiaries, and thieves, and jailbirds, and blacklegs, and bullies, and pluguglies, and scoundrels of every species known to the hangman—the foul vomit of every den of iniquity and moral filth in the cellars of New York, the scum and offscouring of the wickedest city in America—which the Copperhead Press of New York dignifies with the majestic title of THE PEOPLE. That, be it noted, is the Copperhead notion of *the people*. And the wild lust of murder and arson and rapine which those incendiary journals had kindled in the minds of these desperadoes—that monstrous outpouring of crime and brutality from the brothels and rumholes of New York, they unite in calling a grand and overwhelming "UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE!"—Good Heavens!—against the "usurpations" of the Federal Government; and in the name of these assassins and burglars, and at their behest, the whole Copperhead Press calls upon the Government of the United States to abdicate its authority and suspend the laws.

It was this gang of villains, assembled in City Hall Park, fresh from the work of burning the homes of peaceful citizens and the asylums of orphan children, laden with the spoils of indiscriminate pillage, and reeking with the blood of innocent murdered men and women, to whom the Democratic Governor of the State of New York, charged, by the sacred responsibilities of his high office, with the vindication of the laws, addressed the flattering assurances of his friendship and favor and protection, contained in this most mean, most truckling, most cowardly and most infamous speech:

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH TO HIS FRIENDS.

"MY FRIENDS: I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the Draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—cries of "Yes," "Yes," "That's so—"We are, and will be again"]—and now I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this Draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I now ask you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality, and no wrong done any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safekeeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me and see that no harm is done to either persons or property, but retire peaceably. [Cheers.] Some of the crowd here shouted, "Send away those bayonets," referring to a company of soldiers who were drawn up in front of the City Hall, but the Governor declined to have anything to do with the military, and bowing to the crowd, retired.

These "*friends*" of Gov. Seymour who had "*always been his friends*," went away, with these complaisant promises of his endorsement and protection, to burn, and steal, and kill, as before, until he could make the necessary arrangement to "satisfy" them. And with this same mob of brutes and assassins under the lead of Gov. Seymour, at its back, the New York *World* thus attempts to overawe and intimidate the Government:

Will the insensate men at Washington now at length listen to our voice? Will they now give ear to our warnings and adjurations? Will they now believe that Defiance of Law in the ruler breeds Defiance of Law *in the people*! [i. e., the New York plug-uglies—Ed. Press.] Does the doctrine proclaimed from the Capitol that in war laws are silent please them put in practice in the streets of New York? Will they continue to stop their ears and shut their eyes to the *voice and will of a loyal people*, [The New York rioters again.—Ed. Press.] which for three long years has told them by every act and every word that this war must be nothing but a war for the Union and the Constitution.

They have framed a Conscription Act, never tolerable to a free people, unconstitutional beyond any manner of doubt in its provisions if not in its very nature, offensive and most unwise in the method of its enforcement, discriminating between rich and poor, unfair, onerous, and most oppressive here where the attrition of discontent was at its height. Does any man wonder that poor men refuse to be forced into a war mismanaged almost into partizanship? Did the President and his Cabinet imagine that their lawlessness could conquer, or their folly seduce, a *free people*?

[Meaning the Copperhead thieves and murderers of New York.—ED. PRESS.]

No other comment is needed on this most vile and infamous attempt to drag the Government of this great nation to the suppliant attitude of Seymour at the feet of a filthy mob of a few hundred bullies and bandits, than the crimson glow of indignation and contempt which will mantle the cheek of every honest man who is thus insultingly classed with the excrement of the universe, in an outrage on his Government which revolts every instinct of manhood and loyalty.

THE REASON WHY.

The recent riot in New York has stripped the veil from the ugly Mokanna of the New York Democracy. Its purposes are now fully developed.

The New York *World* the other day declared that the time had arrived to negotiate for peace with the rebels—that the war ought now to stop—and that its "further prosecution would be only a war for the subjugation of the South."

The New York Democracy of the Seymour stripe don't want the rebellion crushed any more, and in order that it may not be crushed any more, *they are determined to prevent the enforcement of the Conscription Law, or the reinforcement of our armies.*

Don't you see why?

Because they want to leave the leaders of the Southern rebellion, not quite powerful enough to insist on independence, but quite powerful enough to dictate terms of peace to the North, and to extort by the help of the Northern Democracy fresh concessions and guarantees in favor of slavery from a people tired of war.

They want the Rebellion to come out of the war triumphant, and to form a new alliance with the Northern Democracy on the ground of larger accessions of power to the slaveholding aristocracy, and a deeper degradation of the North at the feet of their old masters.

That is why they want the war stopped short of the suppression of the rebellion—that is why they instigated the recent riot against the Conscription Law—why they are now attempting to frighten the Government into a suspension of the law, and this failing, Messrs. Seymour & Co. have, as they distinctly intimate, made every arrangement to have the law declared unconstitutional by Judge Barnard or McCunn, (indeed this infamous consort of thieves has already declared it unconstitutional) and then get up a civil war on the issue of its enforcement in New York.

THE INDIAN RAIDIN DAKOTA COUNTY.

The person sent to investigate the alleged Indian disturbance in Dakota county reports that the excitement has abated and a feeling of safety has been restored.

Many were incredulous as to the report of Indians in that locality, but an investigation proves it to have been true. The statement concerning their outrages was, however, so much overdrawn as to be untrue. In visiting the house where they found Mrs. McDonnell, they asked for and obtained food, and carried away some articles, but did not plunder indiscriminately.

John Gallahan, who, it was said, was severely pounded by them, denies the statement. They came to his house and asked for food, which was given them, and they called for flour, taking away one or two pails full. They also relieved him of some tobacco, shook hands, bid him good bye, and departed. According to their own statements they were St. Paul Sioux. Everything they asked for was readily given them, as the settlers did not dare to refuse. Traces of their having camped within two or three miles of Potter's Lake were also found.

There does not seem to be much doubt but that the Indians killed near Cleveland, in Le Sueur county, were the same ones that disturbed the peace of Dakota.

MEANNESS AND SHAMELESSNESS.

In all that we have ever seen or heard or read of human shamelessness, we never saw or heard or read of any thing quite so shameless as the attempt of the New York *World* and its copperhead cotemporaries to charge the responsibility of the riot on the *Tribune* and *Times*. The copperhead papers have all along openly condemned and denounced the Conscription Law, and used every effort of misrepresentation or artful appeal to incite a violent resistance to it, and now when their efforts have been successful, these same papers turn round and with an effrontery that would astound a strumpet, charge that the Republican journals which have favored the draft, urged its necessity, and done their best by argument and appeal to make it acceptable to the people, are responsible for the resistance to it.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

We received last evening a very interesting letter from one of our correspondents with Gen. Sibley's expedition, but the pressure of news matter upon our columns prevents its publication this morning.

The letter was dated July 12th. The expedition had moved from Camp Hayes the day previous where they had lain awaiting the Abercrombie train of supplies, and marched fifteen miles, encamping on the Shayenne. The weather was cool and the train in good order. It was the expectation that they would reach Devil's Lake in twelve days, where it was reported the Indians would make a stand.

Some Chippewa half-breeds have been employed to carry the mail between the Expedition and Fort Abercrombie until they arrive at Pembina.

We shall publish the letter in full tomorrow.

FROM FT. ABERCROMBIE

INTERESTING FROM SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Captain Fisk's Party Heard From—They are All Safe.

WHEREABOUTS OF LITTLE CROW.

From David McCauley, Esq., the Deputy Postmaster at Fort Abercrombie, who arrived here on Sunday night, we gather some interesting facts concerning "the Expedition," Capt. Fisk's Train, and other matters. Mr. McCauley left Fort Abercrombie on July 11th. A portion of Sibley's Expedition had been at at that post, and had left for Devil's Lake. They were following the Sheyenne River, as it was impossible to get water and forage off of that route. Indeed the latter was very scarce there, and it was by no means sure whether it could be found in sufficient quantities to serve the Train. The animals were failing in strength, and the hardships of the trip had told on the men severely. Sixty of them had been sent back to Fort Abercrombie. Mr. Bottineau, the experienced guide of the Expedition, who is familiar with every foot of the country, declares that he cannot tell at the beginning of a day's march whether he will find water at the end of it, or not, as all the springs and pools which for years were considered never failing, are dried up. Consequently the troops suffer greatly for want of water. Gen. Sibley was energetically pushing along, however, and determined to follow Little Crow and strike him a blow wherever found. That wily chieftain was reported to have fled to the Dakota Mountains. No information had been received from the cavalry force said to be on its way up through Dakota to Devil's Lake. The reports of the drought are not over-drawn. It is fully as bad as the worst statements make it, and will seriously interfere with the success of the Expedition.

The party with which Mr. McCauley came down, met Capt. Fisk's train about two miles this side of Fort Abercrombie. He had sixty men and about twenty carts, and all were in good condition, and getting along well. They had come *via* Otter Tail Lake, and consequently are not so far advanced by seven days as on last year's trip. The gallant Captain is pushing along bravely, despite the obstacles in the way. He will follow last year's route. His situation was considered critical, when it is recollected that he has hostile Indians and drought to contend with, but we have confidence that despite both he will get through safely.

Matters at Fort Abercrombie were about as usual. There were three companies in the Post, company D having accompanied Sibley. The streams in the vicinity were all drying up. Red river was dwindled down to almost nothing. There was a great scarcity of hay at the Fort. No haying grounds were found near the Fort, and it was supposed it would have to be hauled about 40 miles.

THE GOOD WORK CONTINUES

TWO MORE INDIANS EN-LIGHT-ENED.

Col. Miller received a report from Col. Wilkin, yesterday, dated St. Peter, July 17th, of which the following is an extract:

"Chief Musician Carley of the Ninth Regiment, just arrived from Forest City, reports that a man while out in the woods near that place discovered three Indians and hiding himself until they came near discharged a double barreled gun, dropping all and he thinks killing two. The third Indian pursued him and shot an arrow through his hat. He further reports that citizens and soldiers had gone out to find their bodies."

LOST—$5 REWARD.

A Silver Hunting-Case Watch, on Saturday evening, between the Court House and Cars. The Watch had a steel chain and the crystal was cracked in one or two places. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. jy22-2t*

WANTED,

Seventy-five teams to load for St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie, on this day, (Saturday), Monday and Tuesday next. Racks will be needed with a portion of the teams to carry barrels of hard bread. Apply to

jy18-3t J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley-st., manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the *very best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

jy19-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,

jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

Minnesota First at Gettysburg.

They Occupy the Post of Honor.

Their Intrepid and Splendid Conduct.

Their Glorious Share in the Victory.

Their Terrible Losses.

SENATOR WILKINSON VISITS THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

We learn from private sources what none of our own correspondents have yet mentioned, that the First Minnesota was in the second corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Hancock, which sustained nearly the whole brunt of the tremendous conflict on Meade's left centre. They were in the veteran division of Gen. Gibbon, and their brigade, composed of the picked men of the army, was commanded by Gen. Harrow.

With this explanation, we give the following interesting letters concerning our gallant and glorious but sadly shattered regiment:

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILKINSON.

Editors of St. Paul Press:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1863.

I have just returned from the battle-field of Gettysburg, where I visited our wounded and the graves of our noble dead. The battle of Gettysburg was the most terrific and destructive struggle that has taken place since the commencement of the War, and the heroic Minnesota 1st was placed in the very centre of the conflict. This regiment occupied that position of the field against which the massed columns of the enemy were hurled with the greatest fury. The necessity of the case required that those troops who had never broken in the face of an enemy, the bravest and the steadiest should be selected to hold the ground against which the enemy directed his principal force. Such troops were selected for that purpose, and first among them was the gallant Minnesota 1st. Our troops were placed near the centre of the left wing of our army.

It is hard to see such heroes mowed down like grass before the advancing columns of the enemy, but the perils of the hour required it, and our brave boys did not hesitate for a moment to do their duty. In looking over the field, it seems to me that our Regiment, and those immediately associated with it in holding this ground, did more than any other portion of the army to save the day, and to win the most glorious victory of the war. The enemy charged upon this portion of our line with an immense column, and with fearful impetuosity. Our forces did not stand to receive this charge, but they rushed forward with fixed bayonets to meet it, pouring into the foe a destructive fire of musketry as they advanced. At first the rebel forces halted for a little while, then staggered and fell back, and thus the field was won by us for the first day. It was here that our noble Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major, four Captains, six Lieutenants and more than one half of our regiment fell, many to rise no more, and others wounded and disabled. I found Colonel Colville in the hospital of the 2d corps, which is located in a beautiful grove about one-and-a-half miles from the battle-field. He is badly wounded in the shoulder and in the right foot. I hope and trust that he will recover, for he is as brave a man as ever faced an enemy.

In the tent where our Colonel lay there were other wounded Minnesotians, and, also, two wounded rebels, each of whom had lost a leg in the battle. Our wounded are generally cheerful and doing well—indeed, I was surprised to witness the cheerfulness and fortitude with which our brave boys endured their sufferings. I scarcely heard one of them complain, although many of them will return to Minnesota with an arm or a leg less than when they left it, and others never to fully recover from the effects of their severe wounds, yet I did not hear one of them murmur. All of them seemed satisfied if the rebellion could only be put down. I intend to start soon for Hagerstown, where I expect a great battle will be fought in a day or two. The remnant of our Regiment is there, numbering only about 75 men and officers, under the command of the gallant Harry Coates, of St. Paul—Colville, Adams and Downey all having been badly wounded at Gettysburg. When I went upon the ground where this battle was fought, (four days afterwards,) our dead had been decently buried and a board placed at the head of each grave, with an inscription upon it, giving the name of the soldier buried there, the Regiment to which he belonged, and the day he was killed. It was not so with the rebel dead. I should judge I saw, in traveling over the field, nearly one thousand rebel soldiers lying dead upon the ground where they fell, and more than 1,000 dead horses. The delay in burying the enemy's dead was owing to the fact that Gen. Lee commenced his retreat immediately after battle, leaving his dead upon the field, and Gen. Meade followed in pursuit with all his able-bodied troops as soon as his own dead were buried, leaving the rebel prisoners behind to bury their own. Horrible as such pictures are, they are among the necessities of war.

Minnesota and the country owe this Regiment more than they can ever pay; but I trust that those belonging to it who are permitted to return to our State, will meet such a reception as only a generous and grateful people can give.

Very truly yours,
M. S. WILKINSON.

A CORRECTED LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent sends us the following complete list of the casualties in the Minnesota First which is said to be more accurate than that previously published by us:

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 4, 1863.

Colonel William Colville, wounded in right shoulder and foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Adams, left lung and leg.
Major Mark W. Downie, arm and foot.
Adjutant J. Peller, left arm broken.

COMPANY A.

Corporal Julius Edler, killed in battle,
Corporal James Keyes, " " "
Privates, Benjamin Sanders " "
" Joseph Schmucker " "
" John Wilson, " "
" Warren Wagner, mortal w in back.
" Wm. F. Miller, killed in battle.
" John Houser, " " "
Wounded—Sergeant Chas. Steen in thigh; Henry C. Wright in head; Frank Houser, leg; W.H. H. Daly wrist; Corporals Stephen Lyons, thigh; Peter Marks, ankle; Color corporal John Dehen, in hand holding flag; Corporal Timothy Crawley, leg; Privates Fred Glove, knee; H. Nickel thigh; Samuel Pitkin, leg; Hans Simonson, leg; Daniel Farquhr, leg; Chas. Miller, leg; L. A. Adams, hand; Russel S. Mowery, side; Clark Brant, knee; Joseph Thiem, hip; Charles Drake, forearm; Fred. Geiser, side severe; John Torguhr, thigh; John McWilliams, in ankle.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN COMPANY B.

Lieut. Thos. Sinclair, breast; 2nd Lieut. W. M. May, leg; Sergeants David Lord, shoulder; S. B. Nickerson, killed in battle; J. D. Densmore, mortally in head, shot four times; Fred Crome, arm; Geo. A. Oliver, arm; Corporals John B. Stevens, breast; Adam Marty, thigh; Ed. Wells, leg. Privates Geo. Arnold, shoulder and leg, dangerously; W. H. Aucker, hip, dangerously; R. J. Blanchard, side; A. Caplazl, thigh; B. Cariget, thigh; M. W. Eyhard, leg; Peter Everson, jaw broken; Charles H. Gore, spine, mortal; Charles Hammond, face and head; M. J. Henry, back, slight; David Johnson, knee; August Koenig, killed; W. F. Bates, killed; A. P. Quist, killed; Fred. Marty, hand; Eric Mysteadt, thigh; J. P. Shenbeck, thigh and hand; A. Schevs, head and leg, dangerous; J. A. Tanner, arm and head; Ole Thompson, arm.

COMPANY C.

Captain W. B. Farrell, killed; Sergeant Wade Lorekin, killed; 2d Lieut. C. H. Mason, hand, severe. Serg'ts H. H. Howard, left arm; A. S. Krieger, left thigh; Corporal Gid. Squires, left arm. Privates A. Greenwood, mortally; John Ellsworth, leg broken; Minor Atherton, left thigh; Daniel Clancey, right shoulder; W. H. Bassett, arm and thigh.

This Company was on provost duty at division headquarters; but in the trying hour, Captain Farrell led his men present into the flank charge upon advancing columns, and lost the above in ten minutes. He lived one day to enjoy the victory, and died this glorious day—Fourth of July.

COMPANY D.

Privates Chas. E. Baker, died on field; Joseph Prime, died on field; Alonzo C. Haden, died on field; Irvin Lawrence, since dead. Color Sargeant E. P. Perkins, left thigh. Corporals James Bryant, left thigh; Geo. Grandy, breast, mortal; T. B. Nason, left wrist; Joseph Smith, left side; Jacob W. Couch, right arm. Privates W. R. Allen, abdomen; Paul Sullivan, left foot; Geo. W. Bartlett, left thigh; Wm. C. Smith, left shoulder; A. A. Goeppinger, right hand and foot; A. E. Howe, left hip; Chas. H. Rives, right side hit five times; B. F. Noel, right leg; Frank Rollins, left leg; Chas. W. Gear, shoulder and arm; L. B. Gear, right breast and hand.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Lewis Muller, died in battle. 1st Sergeant J. E. Trevor, died in battle. Privates J. W. Davis, died in battle; M. Fowler, died in battle; Israel Jackson, died in battle; Isaac L. Taylor, died in battle. 1st Lieutenant D. B. Demerest, wounded in hip. Sargeant S. B. Stiles, arm. Corporals H. C. Bradly, arm, slight; W. F. Taylor, breast, severe; John McKinsey, leg; H. D. O'Brien, hand. [He seized the old torn color staff when the 4th color sargeant had fallen in this battle, and moved to front. He was shot slightly in hand also.] Privates Geo. Adams, shoulder; A. O. Berry, leg, slight; C. A. Berry, leg, slight; John Curry, arm; Hiram Drake, foot, seriously; Henry Fisher; J. R. Hill, both legs, severe; W. W. Holden, side and leg; Earnest Jefferson, right leg and foot; W. H. Loose, breast, severe; A. C. Stiles, head, slight; Elijah Weaver, neck, slight. Corporals Peter Welin, leg broken; Vincent Middlestadt, foot; D. H. Wait, leg. 32 in fight—6 died; 21 wounded; 5 still in front fighting.

COMPANY F.

Color Sergeant, Philip Hamline, killed in battle. Corporals, L. I. Squires, wounded in hip, now dead; Marion Abbott, in arm. Privates—I. F. Bachelder, foot; A. L. M. Decker, knee; R. E. Jacobs, shoulder: Levi King, jaw badly broken; Charles Hubbs, wrist; Henry Burtraf, in back; Wm. C. Riddle, leg slight; C. L. Hubbs, arm and leg.

COMPANY G.

Capt. N. S. Messick, commanding regiment, died in battle. Corporals, Geo. P. Sawyer, do; I. E. Strothman, do. Private, Joseph Sisler, do. Lieut. Jas. de Drey, commanding company, head, improving; Corporals, A. Jones, in hand; P. L. Dunham, thigh. Privates, Adam Arman, shoulder; James Mosher, thigh and wrist; D. S. Barton, breast and wrist; John Rhoer, hand; Cyrus Bondrant, thigh; Jerome Farnesworth, thigh; John Gaizke, thigh; Wm. Brown, leg; Jas. H. Carney, hip; W. S. Reed, shoulder; A. W. Ernst, shoulder; Wm. Coen, leg; Sand Lilly, back, dangerous; Geo. McGee, breast; Jonathan Goodrich, leg; Geo. Hopkins, wrist.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Sergeants James Akers, killed in battle; W. H. Wykoff do. Corporals John H. Esency do; Sergeant Fred. Dethr, both sides wounded. Privates John Clausey, breast; Kilham Droudt, head; Reinhold Hess, face, (teeth out); John Dochen, arm; Thos. Galrin, arm; G. W. Bradbury, shoulder.

COMPANY I.

Lieut. W. Farrar, killed in battle; sergeant O. Woodward, do; Privates P. C. Ellis, do; B. Welch, do; J. Fry do.

1st Lieut. George Boyd, leg severe; 1st Sergeant O. M. Knight, arm; Corporals W. R. Richart, leg; O. J. Roe, leg; E. Miller, leg; G. A. Milliken, foot shot off; Privates E. Paul, foot shot off; Corporal Anson Haden (in hand) was captured but returned and brought off nine rebels. His General said, Corporal your a brick.

Corporals Wm. Welman, leg; H. Lamson, in hand; W. Peck, in leg; Privates H. Abbott, leg; John Donnason, arm; J. Freese, foot; W. Hosvel, in hand; E. P. Hall, hip and leg; B. Jackson, leg; C. Mason, leg; B. Philbrook, thigh and hip; H. Widger, hip; D. Weaver, leg.

COMPANY K.

Died in battle—Corporals, Randolph Wright, L. P. Gore; Privates, David Taylor, Aug. Smith, H. C. Winters, Jacob Geiskiter, Peter Varz, Israel Dierr.

Wounded—Capt. Joseph Periun, head and face, ball entered behind the ear, out near nose, considered dangerous. 1st Serg. Mathew Marvin, right foot; Serg. A. P. Carpenter, left foot. Corporals, John Einfeldt, right shoulder; Timothy Keily, left calf and thigh. Privates, Chas. E. Goddard, thigh and shoulder; Charles E. Ely, abdomen; Jas. S. Eaton, thigh; Lewis Hanson, left calf; Charles Behr, left breast and hand; Samuel S. Tenney, leg; Chas. S. Durfee, left leg; Wm. H. Kenyon, slight.

COMPANY L—SHARPSHOOTERS.

Privates, S. Brown, serving on battery, killed; Ozias B. Baker, left thigh, flesh; Wm. M. Coleman, head, slight.

This company was not with the regiment, but detached for supporting battery and skirmishing.

THE CAPITULATION OF VICKSBURG.

How Our Minnesota Boys Celebrated the Fourth—Resignation of General Sunborne—His Valuable Services.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

After a closely contested seige of forty-six day, waxing warmer and pressing snugger until the last, this rebel strong hold has finally surrendered, and on this memorable Anniversary of American Independence our brave troops occupy the city. A glorious and triumphant day indeed is this to the care-worn soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee. After such sufferings, incessant trials, wearied marches and brilliant fighting, it was due their valor alone to enjoy the fruits of this great victory. Yet the event, the day, its momentous importance, all combine to make the loyal heart of the nation rejoice at the speedy overthrow of the rebellion. The people of the North have impatiently awaited the event, but little did they appreciate the formidableness of the position, or the impregnable character of its defenses, and utter impossibility of approaching it by storm. The rebels have been litterally *starved* into a surrender. The soldiers had lived on one-fourth rations for a month, and all the corn-meal and flour in the city is exhausted. Their meat ran out several days ago, and an intelligent artilleryman informed me that they had been served with rations of *mule* meat for several days.

Only one regiment of each brigade was allowed to enter the city to-day, and they only for the purpose of guarding against the destruction of property. The rebels promptly obeyed the order to march out, stack their arms and surrender up their colors. It was a grand sight for us, but must have been humiliating indeed, to men of their pluck and desperation. The honor of marching the first troops into the city was granted most worthily upon the veteran corps of the valiant General John A. Logan, which has, during the entire seige, labored incessantly to overcome the central fortifications, and lost more men than any other corps of the Army. Will his nativity still resist the draft?

The damage to buildings in the city is much less than we anticipated. The Court House has received only one damaging shot, just at the eaves of the north wing near the main structure. Some buildings are completely destroyed, while other very fine dwellings passed the fiery ordeal without a scratch. Almost every house is occupied as an hospital, and their sick cannot be estimated less than seven or eight thousand. Gen. Green, from Missouri, I believe, was killed two days before the surrender. Generals Pemberton, Bowen, Smith, and several whose names are not familiar, are prisoners of war, and will, I suppose, be sent north. There are various rumors as to the conditions of the surrender, but the prevailing opinion is that Grant's "unconditional" proclivity, would not allow any ifs, buts, or ands, to govern his own determination. The rebel soldiers who are able are exceedingly anxious to go home, and will doubtless all be paroled. They represent the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—have got enough of the war, and desire to go home and stay there in peace. I should place the prisoners, including sick in hospitals, and citizens, at not less than twenty-five thousand. The lives of many women and children have been saved by remaining in cellars dug into the sides of the deep cuts in many of the streets, during the heaviest bombardments. Only ten thousand of our men will be required to remain here and hold Vicksburg against any force the rebels can bring. Of course they should be supported by two or three gunboats.

Port Hudson being the weaker twin citadel of rebellion that obstructs the free navigation of the Mississippi, will follow in the wake of her consort. A hundred thousand of these troops can march through to Tennessee, aid Rosecrans in cleaning out Bragg; from thence make their way through to the seaboard in the rear of Richmond, and demonstrate the fact that a victory can be won upon the sacred soil of old Virginia. This would relieve Pennsylvania from her great scare, and Lee would be compelled to hunt a stronger position than Fredericksburg to save his army from the shrewd managing genius of General Grant.

But only in the embryo of imagination can we reach the future plans and policy of the war. Some of our boys, who are sick and overcome with heavy fatigue duty, require a few days rest. Our northern troops can stand the climate well if they are not compelled to labor in the hot sun. They can't be too lazy at this season of the year. The general health of our army is good—far better than that of the rebels.

The 4th Minnesota are celebrating the day in Vicksburg. The 5th are across the river at Young's Point. The 3d are up the Yazoo.

Col. J. B. Sanborn, will press his resignation, and with the reluctant endorsement of his superior officers it will be accepted. It will be recollected that Sanborn and Sibley, from Minnesota, were appointed Brigadiers by the President, that the Senate refused to confirm the large list of 200, and requested that the number be reduced. In the reduction both names were dropped. Then our last legislature, with a very unjust discrimination, urgently recommended the confirmation of Gen. Sibley, without any reference whatever to the valuable services of Gen. Sanborn. In a former letter we were impressed that the Senate had disgraced our State by refusing to confirm Gen. Sanborn, but a little reflection denies that impression. His name never came before the Senate. The resolutions of the legislature disparaged his just claims—much in advance of Gen. Sibley's. Gen. Sanborn has nobly led his brigade through a series of battles, and the great object of Grant's enterprise having been gained, he could only maintain his own self respect by resigning. All will respond that the loss of so good an officer is to be seriously regretted.

Col. Turtelotte, a model officer, will still lead to victory the valiant Fourth.

Major Welch is in poor health, and has gone home on furlough.

Captain White has resigned, on account of continued ill health.

Happy am I that this glorious event will change my station from below Vicksburg, where I have been on duty for the past two months. Your old friend,

A. B. WEBBER.

GREELEY SQUELCHES ANOTHER COPPERHEAD LIE.

From the following, it will be seen that Mr. Greeley denies *in toto* the story of the *World* and *Herald*, given elsewhere, about his concealment in a restaurant and his flight in disguise during the riot in New York:

—There must be a stop to this. Briefly, then, the Editor of THE TRIBUNE came to his office on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, walking to it from a Harlem car in plain sight of scores; remained at his work till dinner time; then walked deliberately through the crowd to Windust's, ate his dinner, and at once took a carriage thence to his lodging, in broad daylight and with no sort of concealment or disguise. He prevented the arming of THE TRIBUNE office until after the assault upon, sack, and attempt to burn it that evening; then he thought the time had come for decisive measures; and the next morning (Tuesday) he devoted mainly to aiding to put it in fighting trim; coming again openly by car down town, walking from the car through the crowd to his office, and remaining there from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when he walked away undisguised and unassailed as before. Yesterday he was again at the office by 10 A. M., coming in a carriage because there were no public conveyances then in motion, and spending the day about his business as usual. (N. B.—The fighting arrangements did not require renewal.) He left at a proper dinner hour as before, and expects to be back at his post in good season this morning. He may be murdered, as the *World* threatens, but he does not expect to be frightened. And if the *World* will advise its friends not to devastate the dwellings of inoffensive people who kindly watched over him in sickness two years ago, but with whom he has never "boarded" since, and who are nowise related to him, it will be all the favor he asks from that quarter.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

MORGAN'S FORCE CUT TO PIECES.

1,000 Captured and 150 Drowned.

DICK MORGAN A PRISONER.

Every Man Retreating on His own Responsibility.

The Whole Band Will Probably be Captured.

Lee Retreating via Strasburg and Stanton.

MEADE'S WHOLE ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

ALL GOING ON WELL AT CHARLESTON.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

MORGAN USED UP.

NEW YORK, July 19.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that Morgan's forces were surrounded by our forces at Chester on Saturday night. On Sunday morning they broke camp and scattered. One party of 150, attempting to cross the river at Burlington, were driven into the water by our gunboats and all drowned.

Another force attempted to cross the river, but were attacked by our cavalry and badly whipped, losing all their artillery. Several large forces made similar attempts, which resulted in their capture and defeat.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners, and all the enemy's artillery, and it is not improbable that the entire band has been captured ere this.

CINCINNATI, July 19.

We have cheering news from Morgan's hunters. Over a thousand prisoners have been taken, besides all his artillery, and 150 killed. Our loss is seven to eight killed.

Our forces surrounded him at Chester, compelling him to break up and escape in small parties. Three of the parties were captured, including the artillery, six pieces.

The Colonels taken prisoners are Dick Morgan, brother to John, Ward and Creggsly. Other detachments will be captured.

CLEVELAND, July 20.

Morgan unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Ohio River near Cooleyville, but was prevented by gunboats. A hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned, and a thousand taken prisoners, with all their artillery.

Among the prisoners were Col. Ward, Col. Dick Morgan, brother to John Morgan. The band was scattered along the hills. We are confident of capturing the balance to-day.

LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 19.

It is supposed Lee's army is between Winchester and Culpepper C. H. The bulk of the enemy is probably at Winchester.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The *Enquirer* has a dispatch dated Hagerstown, 19th, stating that the rear guard of Lee's army left Martinsburg on Saturday morning.

Our whole force is across the river.

The Potomac is falling rapidly.

Lee is retreating his main force by Strasburg and Stanton—not by Culpeper.

NEW YORK QUIET.

NEW YORK, July 19.

Matters in the city are all quiet at present. 3,500 muskets were taken by the mob last week, 300 of which have been recovered.

General Dix is in command of New York City.

The draft will not begin until the exact quota of the city is definitely determined, which will probably be a week hence.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, July 19.

A rebel dispatch dated the 16th, says the Yankees have been driven from James Island to their gunboats on Stone River. Loss trifling on both sides.

Our dispatches from Charleston to the 15th represent all going on well. Fort Wagner was to be attacked on the next day.

THE DRAFT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The draft is progressing quietly to-day.

New Advertisements.

DRAFTED MEN.

We are prepared to furnish substitutes for drafted men. Parties wishing to procure such had better apply soon.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.
jy21

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
St. Paul.
je26-1m*

MUSICIANS WANTED!

I want a few good Musicians to fill up a Brigade Band now organizing. For particulars, address,

J. E. E. PEGGS,
Rice Lake, Min.
jy21-1w*

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES WITHOUT NUMBER.

Colored Orphan Asylum Burnt.

The Mob Hurrahs for "Little Mac."

How the Tribune Office was Saved.

A CHAPTER OF SICKENING INCIDENTS.

THE RIOT OF MONDAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday, July 14.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock the draft in the IXth Congressional District, of which the headquarters are at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-sixth street, was resumed pursuant to adjournment. Provost-Marshal Capt. Jenkins and other members of the Board of Enrollment, with the members of the press were present, together with about three hundred spectators. The drawing was actually commenced about 10½ o'clock, and from 75 to 100 names had been drawn from the wheel and announced, when suddenly the report of a pistol was heard in the street.

This seemed to be the signal for an attack upon the office, for almost upon the instant a perfect shower of brickbats, paving stones and other missiles were hurled from the street into the building, which, of course, took everybody by surprise. Following the shower of stones came an immense crowd, who poured into the office, carrying everything before them. The wheel containing the remaining ballots of the 22d Ward was carried by two of the clerks to the top story of the house and placed in a room, the inmate of which refused to have it there, when it was left in the hall. The Provost Marshal, Commissioner, Surgeon, Engrossing Clerks, with the members of the press, effected their escape by the back door, Capt. Jenkins clambering a fence and secreting himself in the next house until a favorable moment arrived, when he made his way home.

One of the clerks who endeavored to save some of the papers was seized by the crowd, the papers taken from him by force and torn in pieces. The mob now had possession of the building. In a few moments thereafter a man appeared with a can of turpentine, which he poured on the floor of the office, and, setting fire to it, the room was soon in a blaze. All this time the mob kept breaking up the pavement and pelting the police and men attached to the office with stones.

Deputy Provost-Marshal Vanderpoel, in his attempt to rescue the people in the house was attacked by the mob, and though he stated his object in going into the building, was beaten most severely about the head. He subsequently escaped with great difficulty across lots and fences.

The fire which had been kindled in the back office spread rapidly to the upper part of the house, the flames in a little time communicating to the three houses adjoining on the North side which were of equal size with the building occupied by the Provost Marshal.

About 1 o'clock Chief-Engineer Decker arrived at the scene of conflagration, and seeing how matters stood, ordered the firemen to go to work and extinguish the flames. The crowd had at this time raced down Third avenue, and consequently the firemen were not molested. Steamers No. 33 and No. 46, with several hand engines, threw streams of water on the flames, thus preventing the conflagration from extending to the neighboring buildings.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a detachment of the Provost Guard numbering fifteen and a half files belonging to the Invalid Corps left the Park Barracks and reached the ground about noon. Upon reaching 34th street the mob began to surround them, hooting, yelling and groaning. The guard formed in line between 44th and 45th streets, but were so closely pressed upon from all sides that they were unable to "order arms." The mob now commenced pushing and jolting the soldiers and throwing stones at them when Lieutenant Reed, who was in command of the guard, ordered his men to load, and immediately after gave the order to "fire," when the soldiers poured a volley into the crowd; but no one, it seems, was hurt. The crowd, who had retreated a short distance when the firing commenced, quickly rallied, and closing upon the guard, wrested their arms from their hands and discharged several of the pieces which had been re-loaded, into the crowd. The soldiers, thus disarmed, quickly retreated, but were pursued by the infuriated throng.

The pursuit was kept up as far as 20th street, when it was abandoned, and a majority of the men escaped; one of the soldiers was pursued up 41st street to 1st avenue, where a crowd of some twenty men surrounded him, knocked him down and beat him till he was insensible. A number of women joined in and one of them attempted to stab him with a bayonet, but another woman took the weapon out of her hand and carried it off. The soldier was left dead on the walk.

Another of the Guard endeavored to make his escape by climbing the rocks near 42d street. No sooner, however, was his intention discovered, than another portion of the rioters "grabbed" him, and taking him to the top of the rocks stripped his uniform off him, and after beating him almost to a jelly, threw him over a precipice some twenty feet high on the hard rocks beneath; not content with this, stones and dirt were thrown at him as he laid helpless until he was half buried.

Soon after the defeat of the soldiers a strong squad of police made their appearance in line of battle. As soon as the mob caught sight of them they fired a volley of stones, knocking down two of the officers. The police at once drew their clubs and revolvers, but after a contest of a few minutes they were also forced to retreat, which they did in good order until near Fortieth street, when one of them discharged his revolver four times into the midst of the throng, shooting a horse that was attached to a wagon standing on the corner. A rush was made at once for the officer, who immediately retreated into a store near by, the people of which at once barred the door and endeavored to give him protection. The crowd, however, went to the back of the house, tore down the fence, and rushed into the building, seized the policeman, knocked him down, and beat him in a fearful manner.

The officers were as the merest playthings in the multitudinous hands of this scoundrel mob. They and some unhappy gentleman whose ill-fortune led them to this vicinity at this instant, and who were mistaken for "draft officers," were instantly dragged from their places (those who had not been able to escape from the doomed house before the red-handed murderers reached it), were knocked down, were beaten with fists, with clubs, with stones—were kicked in the head, were pitched about in the crowd from one infuriated ruffian to another yet more mad with whisky and with rage, until at last they were kicked to the confines of the crowd, whose attention had been attracted by a new object for persecution and for torture.

Alas, for this hapless personage—for once notoriety was knocks—celebrity meant clubs—distinction meant "D—n the Yankee Perlice son of a —— (not a *lady*)—down with him; duck him; drown him"—all of which they proceeded to do, save the latter; this item in their promised programme was more than they could accomplish, though the other performances they went through with to the letter.

And this hapless individual was John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the police force of the city of New York. The mob nearly killed him. They meant to kill him. They set out with a determination to kill him. They beat him, dragged him through the streets by his head, pitched him into a horse-pond, rolled him in mud-gutters, dragged him through piles of filth indescribable. All the time kicks, blows, and cuffs innumerable were bestowed by those nearest to him. Those in the background reached over the stooping heads of their murderous colleagues in their front, and pitched stones, whole bricks, quantities of mud and every available harmful missile their hands could reach, and celebrated their holiday murder by such shouts of joy and savage glee as could only be emitted from barbarous throats.

Only when they thought him *dead* did the mob leave him to give their attention to a different line of business in the catalogue of crime.

The crowd marched through many of the streets in the upper part of the city, compelling laborers in every quarter to knock off work and fall in. A few demurred, but were brought into the ranks by furious threats. After a march of about an hour, the mob halted in front of Provost Marshal Jenkin's office, where they commenced their work of destruction.

The telegraph poles were cut down with axes procured in a neighboring hardware shop and thrown across the track of the Third avenue railroad.

The vast crowd swayed to and fro, racing first in this direction, then in that, attacking indiscriminately every well-dressed man. The general cry was, "Down with the rich man." Three gentlemen talking together on Lexington avenue were set upon and knocked down, narrowly escaping with their lives. While the firemen were at work in Third avenue, Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, ascended a shanty which stood opposite the burning ruins, where thousands were assembled. Behind this was an open space of untilled ground occupied by dense masses, whom Mr. Andrews proceeded to address:

He wished he had the lungs of a Stentor, and that there was a reporter present to take down his words. He said he had lately addressed them at a meeting at the Cooper Institute, where he told them Mr. Lincoln wanted to tear the hard-working man from his wife and family and send him to the war. He denounced Mr. Lincoln for his conscription bill, which was in favor of the rich and against the poor man. He called him a Nero and Caligula for such a measure. Had the country not given to this war plenty of men? Were they more liberal in supplying men and money in the time of their Revolutionary Fathers, or in their war with England in 1812, than in the present unhappy struggle? Certainly not. He then advised the people to organize to resist the draft, and appoint their leader, and, if necessary, he would be their leader. [Uproarious cheering.]

[From the distance at which the reporter stood he could but indistinctly hear much of Mr. Andrews' address, and any attempt to take a note might bring on the unfortunate reporter an assault from some one in the crowd.]

Immediately after this the leaders of the assaulting party proceeded to a large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, followed by an excited crowd, and immediately proceeded to attack the building, for the reason, it is said, that a policeman had taken refuge there.

The mob broke in the doors, which they tore from the hinges, smashed every pane of glass both front and rear, and then commenced to fling out of the windows everything upon which they could lay their hands. Pictures, with gilt frames, elegant pier glasses, sofas, chairs, clocks, furniture of every kind, wearing apparel, bed clothes, etc., etc., a whole library was scattered in showers through the windows—they wound up by setting fire to the building, amid the wild cheers, yells and hooting of those who surrounded the house.

At one time it was stated that a marine had escaped into the house on the south-west corner of Third Avenue and Forty-second street. The crowd at once rushed in and, bursting in the hall door, ran up stairs into the apartments of Mr. Geo. W. Yeomans, whose wife had just been confined. On seeing this, and being assured by the gentleman that no soldier was concealed in his room, the mob retired. Some thieves, however, ran up stairs and, breaking into the room, stole a coat, several dresses, and ten dollars in money.

About 2 o'clock P. M. a gentleman connected with the Press, while standing on the corner of Forty-sixth street and Third Avenue, was attacked by the crowd, "here's a d—d Abolitionist; let's hang him."

He was seized by the hair and dragged toward an awning post, but fortunately something else diverting the attention of the crowd, he escaped up Third Avenue—but only for a short time, for a blow with a paving stone on the back of the head and another one in the face stunned him so, that he lost all consciousness, and while in this state he lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breast-pin and $33 in money.

Four gentlemen here came up, and, taking charge of the wounded man conveyed him to the truck house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 16, on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth street, followed at the time by the excited crowd, who wanted nothing less than to hang him, but he was finally got in and the doors closed. The crowd in the meantime kept hammering at the doors. The gentleman got away without further trouble.

About 4 P. M. the rioters, perfectly frenzied with liquor, roamed about in every direction attacking people miscellaneously, and burning every building in which they saw a policeman take refuge.

ASSAULTS UPON COLORED PEOPLE.

As if by preconcerted action an attack was made upon colored men and boys in every part of the city, during the day, crowds of from 100 to 500 persons hunting them like bloodhounds. Several inoffensive colored men were dragged off the city cars and badly beaten, while a number were taken from carts and drays which they were driving and terribly maltreated.

A small colored boy, about nine years old, was set upon and hunted at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street by the mob. He jumped off a two-horse wagon that was passing by, when stones and sticks were hurled at him from every quarter. We believe the poor little fellow escaped.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum (in Fifth avenue, near Forty-sixth street) was fired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The infuriated mob, eager for any outrage, were turned that way by the simple suggestion that the building was full of colored children. They clamored around the house like demons, filling the air with yells. A few policemen, who attempted to make a stand, were instantly overpowered—several being severely or fatally injured. While this was going on, a few of the less evil disposed gave notice to the inmates to quit the building.

The sight of the helpless creatures stayed, for a moment, even the insensate mob; but the orphans were no sooner out than the work of demolition commenced. First the main building was gutted, and then set on fire. While it was burning, the large wing adjoining—used as a dormitory—was stripped, inside and out. Several hundred iron bedsteads were carried off—such an exodus of this article was never witnessed perhaps. They radiated in every direction for half a mile.

Carpets were dragged away at length; desks, stools, chairs, tables, books of all kinds—everything moveable—was carried off. Even the caps and bonnets of the poor children were stolen. The writer picked up fragments of testaments for a quarter of a mile down Fifth avenue. While the rioters stripped the building of furniture, their wives and children, and hundreds who were too cowardly to assist the work of demolition, carried them off. The wing, while yet unburning, swarmed with rioters, who seemed endowed with a demoniacal energy to rend in pieces, rob and destroy.

Shutters and doors were torn of and tumbled into the streets. These were seized and torn to pieces almost before they touched the ground, and, with everything else, carried off with surprising celerity. Several persons were injured, and it is supposed some killed by the falling of shutters and furniture from the windows. Even the gutters were hewn off, and the chimneys tumbled down.

The fire-engines were there in great numbers, but were not permitted to work, except upon the adjacent buildings.

They next made an advance upon the Colored Orphan Asylum. There the firemen were on hand in good time, and some of them made a tardy effort to do their duty, but the principal efforts were made by John Decker, the Chief Engineer, and several of the assistant engineers.

When the Chief sent to have the bells rung to give the alarm, the messenger found that he could not communicate with the Headquarters, owing to the fact of the wires being cut down by the mob.

They were going round to the houses in the neighborhood with hatchets in their hands, destroying every piece of costly furniture they saw. Large pier glasses were smashed into atoms, and it seemed to give the greatest delight the more property they could destroy.

A house nearly opposite to the Asylum was attacked in this way. From the third story of another house in the locality, they threw a splendid sewing machine.

The rioters would give no chance to save the poor little children. Everything that could be done had to be done as by stealth. One of the brutes threw a chair out of one of the upper windows, and killed a little white girl who was trying to save some articles of value that were strewed on the ground.

The building was fired eight times before the scoundrels ultimately succeeded in destroying the building.

What was very marked, as the destruction proceeded, was the absence of excitement. Things were done as quietly and coolly by the rioters as if they were saving instead of destroying property. Mingling with the crowd—which amounted, perhaps, to 5,000 or 6,000 persons—were many who were not of them; but except in cases of incautious utterance, they were not molested.

One or two persons who attempted a remonstrance were summarily disposed of, being beaten and trampled under foot. There were some who, though they took part in the plunder, seemed to regret the occasion, and one—a drunken Irishman, too, with bloated face, a gigantic fellow—whispered in the writer's ear, with evident good will:

"Take yer watch out o' yer pocket, honey, or some o' the b'yes will take it for yer."

CORNER OF TWENTY-NINTH STREET AND BROADWAY.

While this scene was enacting, a large detachment of rioters ran down to the enrollment rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. The object here was more evidently plunder. The lower part of this fine building was composed of stores, filled with costly goods. Every vestige was carried off. A jeweler's shop was the object of special attentions. Gold watches, brooches, bracelets, breastpins, and all manner of valuable *bijouterie* flew about in the crowd, flashing in the light. The negroes were forgotten in the more congenial business of robbery. A gentleman stood by the writer, and unable to contain himself, exclaimed:

"This is an unspeakable outrage—as an American citizen I am ashamed."

The words were scarce out of his mouth, before he was prostrated by a blow from a cudgel, his head split open.

As soon as the stores were stripped, the cry arose:

"Burn the building! Burn it! Burn it!"

Half a hundred willing hands were at work in a moment. The house seemed to be fired in as many places at once; for it was in flames from garret to basement in five minutes. The flames roared in emulation of the demons' throats that yelled around them. As at the Asylum, the engines were on hand, but were forced to be idle. The firemen restrained themselves with difficulty—unaccustomed to see the flames rage without fighting them—and at length began to play on the adjoining building in which they were not interrupted.

The *Times* gives the following account of the

ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE:

During the greater part of the day, a crowd, composed principally of overgrown boys, amused themselves by going around to the various newspaper offices down town, cheering the bulletins which announced the progress of the riot in the upper part of the city, groaning the editors of such journals as were deemed obnoxious by the mob, and chasing and beating every person of color who chanced to make his appearance. The *Tribune*, as a matter of course, came in for the principal share of the groans, and it is but fair to add, that the *Daily News* monopolized the cheers. Various hints were given out by the rioters that the *Tribune* would be attacked in the evening, but they were not credited, or if they were, no preparations appear to have been made to repel it. About 7 o'clock, however, the crowd of boys began to be swelled by a different class of roughs, who appeared on the ground with clubs in their hands, and from their appearance, had evidently been engaged in the more bloody work up town. They immediately gathered around the *Tribune* office and commenced a series of the most unearthly groans and demoniac yells. In a few moments one of the more forward among them commenced an attack upon the door of the publication office, which was locked, but which soon gave way to the pressure of the mob, who, amid the crashing of broken doors and windows, rushed in a body into the building. In a moment more files of the *Tribune* were thrown out to the crowd and torn and scattered to the winds. In less than five minutes the office was completely gutted, and the desks and counters upset and broken. At length a platoon of the First Ward Police came rushing up Nassua street, and on seeing them the mob, which numbered not less than four hundred men and boys, ran like so many sheep, leaving Printing House square, in less than three minutes, almost as clear of people as it is of a Sunday morning. It was a striking illustration of the cowardice of a mob when confronted by a handful of determined officers of the law. Several shots were fired by the policemen at ringleaders of the mob, but so far as it is known none of them took effect. One of the policemen was also shot at by a rioter, the ball taking effect in the back. The wound is serious, but it is thought not dangerous. Before leaving the office, the rioters set fire to the building, but it was extinguished by a policeman before much damage was done.

The *Herald* says:

VISIT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RESIDENCE.

In the midst of the excitement a great concourse proceeded to the residence of Gen. McClellan, in East Thirty-first St., to give him an ovation. The throng halted opposite the house, where they gave loud and prolonged cheers for "Little Mac," but ascertaining that he was in New Jersey, they left, proceeding down Fifth Avenue shouting and hurrahing.

The *World* tells about

THE MOB AFTER MR. HORACE GREELEY.

Unaware of the trouble that was brewing down town, Mr. Greeley came down from his house in Nineteenth street as usual on a Fourth avenue car. On the way down he was informed of the excitement which prevailed, and instead of proceeding to the *Tribune* office stopped in at Windust's restaurant, corner of Park Row and Ann street. Safely inside he sent word to his friends in the *Tribune* office, but it was not deemed prudent for him to go through the street to the office. He staid at Windust's until dark, philosophically employing himself in writing during his involuntary imprisonment. Word was sent to his associates in the *Tribune* office, and shortly before dusk a carriage, closely curtained, drew up before the entrance in Ann street. Four policemen were in the carriage, and they stepped out and sent word in to Mr. Greeley, who shortly after issued from the door, closely buttoned up and disguised, as well as could be, in his ordinary dress, and got into the carriage, attended by two friends, who were understood to be well armed with revolvers. The door was closed, the curtains closely pinned down, and the carriage was driven up Broadway through the midst of the crowd that would certainly not have paid Mr. Greeley any marks of respect had they known he was so near them.

THE RIOT OF TUESDAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Wednesday, July 15.

At an early hour yesterday morning crowds began to assemble in various parts of the city, their actions announcing their determination to continue their work of mischief.

At 8½ o'clock a telegraphic dispatch was received that the rioters were gathering along the Second avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street, threatening every house along the thoroughfare. A police force of about 300 men were immediately detailed under Inspector Carpenter to break up the crowd. Although the rioters had gathered in formidable numbers, they had not as yet committed any overt act. Reports having been made to them that Colonel H. T. O'Brien of the N. Y. State Volunteers, living in the immediate neighborhood, had tendered his services and those of his command for the purpose of suppressing the riot, the mob rushed with yells toward the house, and warning the family to leave, completely gutted and sacked the premises. Preparations were made to fire the building, but the crowd finding that it was not the property of the Colonel, they desisted.

THE RIOTERS TUMBLED OUT.

In the meantime, Inspector Carpenter with his force having arrived at Thirty-second street, where they found the railroad track obstructed, left the cars and marched in solid column toward the Second avenue. They were met by the assembled mob with an omnious silence. When the whole force had reached the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, they were closed in upon by the mob, and assailed by a thick shower of bricks and stones, which rained from the houses and windows in the neighborhood. For some moments the men wavered, and the peril was imminent, when the reassuring voices of the officers in command recalled them, and they returned the shower of stones with a volley of bullets from their revolvers. The order was then given to charge, and a most furious onset was made upon the rioters—the police driving them into the houses, chasing them all over the buildings and again into the street, where they were scattered by a most vigorous application of clubs. All the side streets were then cleared, and the police marched over the battle-ground victorious. The men behaved bravely, hunting every rioter, and clubbing him if he made any resistance.

Riley's porter-house, on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, was closed, but from its roof showers of missiles were hurled upon the men. The police burst open the doors, rushed to the roof and through the house, catching the rioters in the midst of their work, when they clubbed them vigorously. As the rioters were literally tossed down stairs, other policemen caught them as they rolled or tumbled out of the doors and administered a second dose of the locust. Other houses were inspected and vengeance visited upon every rioter that was caught.

BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED.

While marching through the avenue, the police were met by a detachment of the 11th Regiment N. Y. S. V., headed by Col. O'Brien and a couple of field-pieces, under command of Lieut. Eagleson. The forces united, and countermarched down the avenue. The mob had in the mean time rallied, when the military formed a line of battle and fired upon the crowd. Bullets whistled through the air in every direction, shattering shutters and doors. Some of the rioters were seen to fall, and it was reported that seven were killed and a number wounded. Two children, it is said, were killed, and a woman wounded. Blank cartridges were fired by the artillery.

ATTACK UPON MAYOR OPDYKE'S RESIDENCE.

About 11 o'clock an attack was made upon the residence of Mayor Opdyke by a comparatively small body of men and a party of boys, who threw stones and brick-bats at the windows.

Not more than half of the rioters, however, entered the building, their object evidently being plunder. About twenty gentlemen living in the neighborhood, having anticipated the attack, assembled at a given place, and, with such weapons as were at hand, rushed upon the crowd and drove them from the door.

They then entered the Mayor's house and speedily expelled the rioters. Meantime the mob was increasing and the cry was burn the building. The front steps were then occupied by the small party of gentlemen whose determined looks the crowd did not seem to relish.

Happily, a body of police appeared, and, charging upon the Rebels, put them to flight. The policemen were relieved by a detachment of 200 soldiers, who will protect the building as long as necessary.

Had the main body of the insurgents come up a little sooner there is scarcely a doubt but that the Mayor's house would have been sacked and burned.

Alderman Farley visited the house, and suggested that the neighbors should arm themselves with muskets for the protection of their property.

ATTACK UPON COL. O'BRIEN.

Colonel O'Brien who had command of the troops in the upper part of the city yesterday, while charging upon a force of rebels, was wounded in the knee with a stone, but still continued in the discharge of his duty.

After the mob had been dispersed he was returning to his residence on Second avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, for the purpose of removing his family to a place of safety, in consequence of threats which he had heard made against them.

He alighted from his carriage in Thirty-fifth street, and had just entered his house when the mob, who had apparently been watching for him, made their appearance and, pouncing upon him, dragged him into the yard where they beat and kicked him in the most brutal manner.

Several women who were among the crowd also kicked the unfortunate man. Yelling like so many devils, three or four men seized the Colonel by his hair, and dragged him into the street where they again kicked and beat him.

A man keeping a drug store on the corner, with feelings of compassion, carried out a glass of water to give the Colonel, whereupon the mob turned about and completely gutted his store.

After beating Col. O'Brien until he was completly insensible, they again dragged him into the yard and threw him into a corner, where every now and then they visited him and renewed their attack upon him.

Several persons witnessed this outrage from their near windows, and protested against it, when the mob cried out, "kill them too, don't let's have any witnesses." The ringleaders notified the neighbors that they intended burning the block at night, and were going to burn the body of the Colonel.

The greatest excitement existed in the neighborhood, and many people took away their most valuable property. Previous to the return home of Col. O'Brien the mob had ransacked and completely gutted the house.

During the afternoon aid arrived, and the injured man was removed to a place of security and where he could receive medical attendance. It is thought he cannot survive.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COL. NUGENT'S RESIDENCE.

The residence of Col. Nugent, in 86th street, between Third and Fourth avenues having been destroyed by the mob, they went to the store of Mr. Molter, corner of Eighty-sixth and Third avenue and threw everything into the street and set fire to the building, which was destroyed, with the wagon shop of Robert Lennox, adjoining.

POSTMASTER WAKEMAN'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

The residence of Abram Wakeman, Postmaster of this city, in Eighty-sixth street (Yorkville,) was pillaged and destroyed Monday night. Mr. Wakeman, at the time was not at home, his duties as a public officer transcending, in his opinion, everything else. The first purpose of the rioters was plunder. They stole the furniture and carried it off; took up the carpets and cut them into pieces of a yard in length, and divided them among them; sacked the library, a collection of several thousand dollars, and removed everything valuable about the premises. Then they finished by setting the house on fire. It was totally consumed. Mr. Wakeman's loss was about $15,000.

The *Herald* gives the following account, which is an entirely different version of the attack on Col. O'Brien:

A HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE—A WOMAN AND CHILD KILLED.

Probably the most heartrending occurrence which one could imagine took place during this fight. Col. O'Brien held a revolver in his hand, and was riding up and down between either line of the crowd. He, as it is stated, fired his revolver into their midst, the ball killing a woman and child, which she held in her arms. After several rounds had been fired, the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his horse and walked into a drug store.

THE CROWD ATTACK COL. O'BRIEN.

Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim, and he was a doomed man. Col. O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments. The crowd were around the door at this time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their veangeful spirit upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword, and with a revolver in the other hand, walked out on the sidewalk in the very center of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind and striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner.

HE IS HUNG UP TO A LAMP POST.

After having been most terribly beaten his almost inanimate body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamp post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

THE BODY IN THE STREET—APPALLING SCENES.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of Thirty-fourth street. Nature shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons surrounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporter walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the rest gazed upon the extended mass of flesh which was once the corpulent form of Col. H. F. O'Brien. Notwithstanding the fearful process which the soldier had gone through, he was yet breathing with evident strength. The eyes were closed, but there was a very apparent twitching of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense agony.

THE BODY DRAGGED AROUND THE STREET.

After living for somewhat over an hour in this position, several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. This operation was gone through with several times, when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position.

LIFE STILL EXISTING.

Had Col. O'Brien been a man of weak constitution he would certainly have ceased to exist long before this time. He was, however, through life, a man of great natural strength, and this fact probably kept him breathing longer than would any other common person. The crowd remarked this, and watched his every slightest movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still laying in the street, the last spark of existence evidently having taken flight.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR MAKES A FLYING TOUR OF THE CITY.

Shortly after Governor Seymour had addressed the people in front of the City Hall, he proceeded to make a tour of the city, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—Sheriff Lynch, Judge Connolly, Supervisor Tween, and Charles G. Cornell. The party took carriages to Thirty-fifth street, and having visited General Sandford at the arsenal, and found all matters right at that time, they proceeded on foot through Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets to Tenth avenue, and all over the ground of the operations of Monday. Wherever the Governor appeared, the people showed him the greatest respect. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the carriage in which Mr. Seymour was seated was actually lifted from the ground and carried several yards by a body of stalwart fellows.

Sometimes the crowd cried out:—"Governor, will you stop the draft?" "You are the man for us," &c., &c.; and so the object of interest passed quietly along with his hands behind his back, the cynosure for all eyes and the acute observer of the passing events of the day.

At the time the Governor made his tour, however, there was quite a lull in the popular excitement, and this fact altered his preconceived idea of speaking at the various places he visited. Finding everything comparatively quiet, he returned to the St. Nicholas about seven o'clock.

[The Principal speech of the Governor, addressed to his "*friends*," from the City Hall steps, will be found on the outside of this issue.—ED. PRESS]

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The crowd made another attack on the *Tribune* office yesterday afternoon. They attempted to fire the building, but the reams of paper with which the office has been protected since the attack of Monday evening, being wet, prevented them from accomplishing their purpose. The police force soon afterwards arrived and dispersed the gathering.

The *World* says:

A SUPPOSED ATTACK ON HORACE GREELEY

The mob being informed that Horace Greeley boarded at Twenty-ninth street and Eighth Avenue, proceeded at once to the place in search of him, and failing to find him sacked the house and burned it. A young man named Hyde was dreadfully beaten while trying to repress the rioters. An elderly gentleman, named John Wilson, who resembled Mr. Greeley in a degree, was greeted with shouts, "here he is, here he is the abolition liar, give it to him." The poor unfortunate man was beaten almost to death but was finally saved by the interference of his wife and four young men who took him away, but who were nearly killed while doing it. The mob being satisfied that they had finished Greeley, commenced barricading Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

[We could fill our entire paper with incidents and scenes of this reign of terror, but our space will not permit further details to-day.—ED. PRESS.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED;
And for sale low, by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.
je14-tf

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FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

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On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

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All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

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That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

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WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

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Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

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St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions*, &c.

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Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
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See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
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DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
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FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention,
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Oakdale Town, Washington County, about July 1st, 1863, a large Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old. Has a white face; is a little sore in his fore feet, and steps short. Any person returning the above horse to the subscriber, at Oakdale, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.
jy14-1w* J. P. BOYD.

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away. BRIDGET MANLEY,
Near the German Catholic Church,
jy15-3t* St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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ARE STILL OFFERING

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Our stock of

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IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

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Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Pencedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

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IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

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On present New York prices for CASH.

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ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863

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For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

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50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
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mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

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Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

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ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 11, 1863.—d&w3m

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 11th day of August, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven (42,957.50) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Hogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the fore noon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 5th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS HOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.

HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. je6 s-7w

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.

my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 152, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.

[je19-1 jan'63

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the EASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $33 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.

jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,

BOOKSTORE,

In the

Jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.

al-6m

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap21 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 160 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabasha-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota,

nov14-d&w1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.35 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL,

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

(U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.)

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jo14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.

Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——

jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

je21 P. P. WINTERMUTE, at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street. Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

☞ All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 204 Third street, St. Paul.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE,

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Beanson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SH

THE CITY.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CLOSE OF THE CASE.

The boys are bound over.

AND ARE SENT TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

In Sunday's paper we gave a report of the first day's hearing of the charge of highway robbery against three young men, named Stickney, Kennick and Cunningham. The complaint alleges that they robbed an old farmer from Scott county, named Doulon, of about $42, after enticing him out to the edge of town among the bushes for that purpose. The hearing on Saturday was consumed in the testimony for the prosecution. Yesterday morning when the case was taken up, Wm. H. Grant, Esq., counsel for the accused, called up the evidence for the defence.

Testimony was educed going to show that each of the accused had in his possession before the alleged act, money of the description of that which the farmer, Doulon, had been robbed of. An alibi was partially proven to the extent of showing that at various times during the evening and night in question the boys were seen drinking at various places, leaving only a very short time to be accounted for, in which their counsel held it was impossible for them to have committed the act, for want of time.

Mr. Grant, in summing up the testimony, said that no doubt the old man had been robbed, but he was in such a state of intoxication that it was impossible for him to say by whom to a certainty, sufficient for admissable evidence. His pocket, he urged, had been cut by some other parties than the accused.

They had left the saloon, it was true, about the same hour as the old man, but had not been seen in his company afterwards during that evening. On the contrary, they were seen at various times, drinking and eating at different saloons. He claimed that the time was all accounted for except a few minutes, not sufficient to have committed the offence urged. He therefore asked for the discharge of the defendants.

I. V. D. Heard, Esq., on behalf of the State, urged that the old man had undoubtedly been robbed, and was sober enough to know and state with certainty by whom. The defendants were dissolute young men—had no reputable known means of support, and were engaged in gaming when they fell in with the old farmer. Finding that he was flush of funds and a little tight, they endeavored to get him to bet on some trick, but failing to get his money by that means, they had concocted and carried out the crime alleged. He reviewed the testimony for the defence regarding an alibi, and showed that in point of time they could have committed the crime. The other points of testimony were cited to show that it was undoubtedly the defendants who had committed the robbery. He would therefore request that if the defendants were held, it should be in a sum adequate to the enormity of the offence.

Esquire Strother reviewed the testimony, and said that there was no doubt that a crime had been committed, and that the evidence was sufficient to connect the defendants with it. He should therefore bind them over in the sum of $1000 each.

Not being able to procure bail, they were committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

These three parties are all young men, the oldest not being over 22 or 23, we should judge. Cunnigham has lived here about two years. He enlisted last fall in Capt. Baxter's Company to fight Indians, and was shot through the left shoulder. He is still suffering from the wound. He is said to be a decent fellow, but has been led into bad company. Stickney is a painter by trade, and has been working for Williams & Bro. While painting in a house of prostitution down town he became acquainted with a frail inmate, who chose him as her consort. She has since supplied him with money, and still clings to him. Kennick was an express wagon driver in Chicago and St. Louis. He came to Fort Snelling in May, to drive team for Government. His character formerly is said to have been good, but idleness, drink and bad company have brought him into trouble. The fate of these three young men, all of them smart and able to secure a good place in society, but now confined in a public jail as criminals, should be a lesson for the youths of our city.

OAKLAND CEMETERY.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, July 18th, 1863, present—Alexander Ramsey, P. P. Furber, Parker Paine, R. Marvin, C. I. Whitney, P. W. Nichols, and Peter Berkey.

The Treasurer, Parker Paine, presented his report from August 27th, 1855. Report accepted and referred to a Special Committee—R. Marvin, P. Berkey, and P. W. Nichols,—to whom were also referred sundry accounts presented.

The Trustees then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were chosen:

President—Charles H. Oakes.

Secretary—R. Marvin.

Treasurer—Parker Paine.

Messes. Whitney, Paine and Berkey were appointed a Committee to examine the Rice street road to the Cemetery, and report at an adjourned meeting of the Trustees, two weeks from to-day.

On motion, E. F. Ely was re-appointed as Actuary, and an appropriation ordered to pay his salary up to July 1st, 1863.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published.

On motion, adjourned.

P. P. FURBER, Sec'y.

ATTACK ON THE JAIL—SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.—On Sunday night about 11 o'clock, an attack was made on the County Jail by some rowdies outside, which was undoubtedly designed as a strategic movement to release some prisoners inside. Mr. John Grace, jailor, had just retired, and Dr. John H. Siemers was in charge of the building. Mr. Grace arose, and having loaded his gun, made a reconnoissance on the 5th street platform. He was here greeted with a volley of boulders, and fired in the direction from which they came, probably without effect. Having secured the doors and windows, they made another reconnoissance, and were again greeted with a volley of rocks, to which Mr. Grace replied with another fire. After this the attacking party seemed to withdraw, as no more attacks were made. The whole was evidently designed as a ruse to draw the Turnkeys out of doors, when they could be captured, and the keys used to release such prisoners as the movement was intended to release.

MILITARY.—Col. Saml. S. Eaton of the 32d Regiment., M. S. M., has appointed Harvy Officer, Esq., as his Adjutant. Mr. Officer is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in military matters, and will make a good Adjutant.

LIEUT. JOSEPH R. PUTMAN, late Aide-de-Camp on Gen. Sibley's Staff, arrived in town yesterday from the Indian Expedition. Lieut. Putnam has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans for duty in the Signal Corps, and will leave for that department in a few days. This is a promotion well earned and worthily bestowed We congratulate friend Putnam on his new position and wish him the greatest success.

Lieut. F. H. Pratt, of Company C, has been detailed for duty on Gen. Sibley's Staff, vice Lieut. Putnam.

GOVERNOR Swift has pardoned William Hicks and William Griggs, who were sentenced to the County Jail for twenty days some two weeks since for stealing a violin. They had both enlisted, previous to their arrest, in Capt. Chamblin's company and were pardoned to enable them to report at Fort Snelling.

ALLOTMENT.—The State Treasurer has received $3,975 allotment money from the Fourth Regiment. This covers the payment for the months of March and April. It will be ready for delivery to-day.

BASE IMPOSITION AND SWINDLE.—Some unprincipled persons have been putting up a *worthless* article of saleratus and palming it off to the trade for D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This saleratus is put up in different shades of dingy-colored paper, with the name of B. B. DeLand & Co." on the wrapper, instead of "D. B. DeLand & Co." with the reading on our Chemical Saleratus copied *verbatim*. None need be deceived if they will observe that the "Celebrated Chemical Saleratus" is put up with the name of D. B. DeLand & Co., and not B. B. DeLand & Co. on the wrapper, and it is always put up in *bright red* wrappere, with a *fac simile* of our Factory on the front of each package. Beware of imposters, and be sure and get the genuine D. B. Deland & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus and you will get the best saleratus in the known world. D. B. DeLAND & CO.

jy21 3td, 2tw, 1w*

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists have failed to discover anything in the *Chemical Saleratus* which can, when properly used, be in the least degree detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the *Chemical Saleratus* is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

THE RECENT VICTORIES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Thursday, August 6, Set Apart as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for national Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own concience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, MIN., July 20th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 44.]

General Orders No. 41 from these Headquarters dated July 4th, 1863, is hereby modified so as to read as follows:

The continued outrages of the Sioux Indians in the "Big Woods" and in the rear of the United States out-posts for the border defense, render it imperatively necessary that extraordinary measures should be adopted for the more complete protection of our frontiers, and the extirpation of the savage fiends who commit these outrages: It is therefore ordered that a corps of volunteer scouts be organized immediately for sixty days, unless sooner discharged, to scour the "Big Woods," for the purpose of extirminating all hostile Sioux Indians to be found in the rear of our out-posts.

This corps shall be composed of one Captain and sixty men, who shall be divided into squads of not less than five men, under the immediate command of their own chosen leader, subject to the order of Captain of Scouts.

All squads desiring to enlist or having reported for enlistment in said Company of Scouts, will report at once for muster into State service to Brigadier General E. Munch, M. S. M., at Monticello, or such other place or places as he may designate, and no person will be accepted into said company who has not in person reported to General Munch before the first of August, 1863.

Squads of the Company of Scouts will be mustered in for pay as of the date when they entered into active service. Men volunteering for this service will have to arm, equip and subsist themselves at their own expense, and will be paid for their services at the rate of two dollars per day. An additional compensation of twenty-five dollars will be given to any member of the Company of Scouts for every hostile Sioux Warrior killed by him, the same to be paid upon producing at this office satisfactory proof of such killing.

None but experienced hunters, scouts or marksmen will be accepted.

A reward of seventy-five dollars will likewise be paid to *any person* who is not mustered into the service of the State or of the United States, for every hostile Sioux warrior killed by such person within the State upon the production of the proper proofs at this office.

All persons proposing to act as *independent* scouts for the above reward of $75, and without any other compensation, will report their names and places of residence to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
jy21-d3t-w1t Adjutant-General.

Steamboat and River News.

☞The Steamboat business has been quite lively for a day or two. On Sunday there were three arrivals, and yesterday two. The boats make better time now than they did a month ago.

☞The fleet has been increased within the last week. The Franz Sigel, Ariel, John Rumsey, Chippewa Falls, and G. H. Gray are now plying on the Upper river. The Cutter, from above the Falls, will be on hand in a few days.

☞The Ariel arrived yesterday with two barges loaded with freight from Beef Slough. We are indebted to her excellent clerk, Wayman Holmes, for a copy of her manifest. The Ariel has her bow turned up stream, and will leave for the Rapids to-day at 9 o'clock. She has been recently repaired and has a new veranda on deck.

☞The John Rumsey arrived yesterday from Prescott, with a large load of passengers. She left at once for below.

☞We were pleased to grasp by the hand yesterday, Len W Eldred, the whole-souled clerk of the Key City. He is here on a flying visit. The Key City is laid up for repairs.

☞The Stella Whipple came in on Sunday, and left yesterday morning.

RECEIPTS.

Per Ariel.—J C & H C B & Co 8 hf bbls syrup, 207 sks coffee 170 bxs pepper 2 rolls mdse, F Hilderbrand 4 coils rope 2 pkgs mdse, Cathcart & Co 2 pkgs mdse. F F Combs 1 bx medicine, D W Ingersoll 1 case goods, G N Nichols & Co 13 pkgs mdse, Nichols & Dean 14 pkgs do, Wheeler & Co 1 bx paper, Kessler & R 10 rools leather and two bxs, H Zimwinkle 11 pkgs sund, H rogers 62 rolls leather, J H Stanley 1 csk crockery, D Lovits 81 brls pork & 5 coils rope, Burbank & Co 1 bx sacles J N Snees 2 cases. D L 1 bale rags, E A Hatch, 2 bxs, J Gez 7 bxs mdse, H Hersberg 4 pkgs mdse G H & C 1 case bd ware, C E Major 1 pkgs, John Hart 1 reapes, J C Raguet & Co 16 bxs preserves, T G Sloan 2 carriages, D Merll 1 case goods, J Ulman 1 case goods, Messrs Hodges 2 pkgs castings Express 2 mill stones, Cheritree & F 1 bx, E C Rejote, 1 bx, D H Palmer 3 bxs trucks, S Vaterfli Rose 10 pkgs mdse, G Little 16 bxs ink, W S Cobms, 1 bx books, C Brall 1 case, W A Temple 1 bx, Whitney's Gallery 2 bxs, J & R M Warner 4 pkgs, W H Litchfield 4 pkgs spikes, Capt Small 70 brls pork, A Glugergrass 60 hf chests tea, J Donely 1 brl & 1 pkg, P D & Ogden 3 crates crockery, C M Getzean 3 cases, N & S 5 pkgs, T S Hull 1 brl sand, E Holmes, 1 wagons, D L How 1 bale carpet, Allen & Co 3 cases goods, M Hoss 5 chests & 1 sack, Van D W H 1 bx g ware, J B Hasait 10 bdls wire, Ketchum & Cy 2 casks crockery, Gray bros 22 pkgs mdse, Kelly Bros, 3 brls alcohol, G H Pond 1 brl, C M Cushman, 2 bxs goods.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MONDAY, July 20.

MERCHANTS.

G D V Rollo, Minneapolis; E Farnham, Mankato; Chas Crawford, St Anthony; D O Tomlin, Wyoming; C Hemphill, City; S L Presho, do; J H Presho, do; D A J Baker, do; J W Cathcart, do; J F Mott, Harden, Wis; B B Gaether, Commerce, Mo; B F Stillman, do; M Baker, do; R W Roberts and wife, Chicago, A Willard and wife, do, Asa Hoyt, New Haven, Conn; H B Silvernail and wife, New York; T McKobeats, La Crescent; D McDonald, Batavia; Miss Goodrich, Bloomington; J H McAllister and wife St Paul; Miss M McAllister, do; Master C McAllister, do; Miss Harper, do; J D Toll and wife, do; O V Tousley and wife, Geneva, N Y; S R Thayer, Minneapolis; M Simon, Galena; R C Kintzing, St Louis; W H Featherstone, Ft Snelling; Mrs Col Thomas, Cltp; Robt F White, St Cloud; A A Bee, Kakeland; N P Clark, St Cloud; J Daniell, St Louis; R Park and wife, Bear Lake; S L Vawter, St Paul; T Jones, Maine; S Graham, Minneapolis; M Gooding and lady, Columbus, O; I M Gaston and lady, Anoza; Geo Spaulding, Hudson; D Laug, St Cloud; B Hall, Newburg, Ind; C W Brown, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL.

W H Brown, N Y; J T Lighter, Washington, D C; J Bramwell and son, N Y; Geo Ward, do; J Hathaway, Newburg, Ind; G R Milville, Galena; T T Childs, St Paul; Mrs J Blair and son, Detroit; Mrs McLane, do; J R Patnam, Indian Expedition; W P Johnson and wife, Chicago; J S Tilesley, Dubuque; Geo B Smith, do; Miss Hill Michigan; Washington Mills, New York City; Miss J Mills, Smithtown, Long Island: Mrs Edmund T Smith, do; A Zimmerman, South Bend; J R Sousley and wife, Woodland Farm; S Buffman, New Hampshire; Miss A S Dall, Illinois; W S Merrill, White Bear Lake; H P Boylon, St Paul; H Field Chicago; H C Hill, Trenton, N J; F Swift, New York; H F Brown, St Anthony; G McFall, Mansfield, O; S Hill, Carthage, Ind; L E Thompson, Stillwater; W Richardson, Worcester, Mass; J B Hayden, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN.

S G Gardner, Milwaukee; M V Delano, do; T Colby, Brackport, N Y; M Rockwell, Rockford; Mrs Montgamery, Chicago; Mrs Harm. and four children, St Peter; W A Clark, Chicago; Edmund Clark, Columbus, O; D McCauley, Ft Abercrombie; S M Johnson, Chicago; H W Coles, Minnesota; J B Wheeler, Kenosha, Wis: George Wirnn, Albyny; S O Power and wife, do: S C Daniels, Bloomington, Ill; C C Benedict, Coldwater, Mich; B B Bearsley, Chicago; J Pomeroy, Stearns county; James Carson, Lake City; J A A Bailey, Ft Snelling; Chas Elmaker, Milwaukee; A May, Cross Centre; Capt Sam Carlisle, St Cloud; H R Johnson, do; O O Cullen, City; A Garlow, Montreal; L W Eldred, Dubuque; T D Shaw, Monticello; G W Tayley, St Cloud; H W Bingham, Hastings; C B Easton, do.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

H B Sayre, Rochester; S S Metcalf, Glencoe; G W Williams, Cincinnati; B Platt, Hudson; J Daniels, stillwater; Chris X Fisher, St Paul; G W Few, New Canada; J M Kerlinger, Ft Ridgely; M J McCoy, Prescott; J Sloan, St Paul; S Cross, Lake City; D Chisholm, Stillwater; H Anderson, dL; J W Huckins, Minneapolis; J Evans, Stillwater; Wm Foster, Hastings; J A Colby, do; J M McKay, do; J Tilton, do; Lieut Sinclair, Stillwater; C F Foster and wife, Anoka; A M Ellithorpe, Pipe Lake; Henry Walton, Stillwater; Wm Loudon, do; M Gaynor, Arcola, Wis; L Van Vleck, Jamestown Wis; A W Graves do.

Monetary & Commercial.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Flour dull and drooping; $4.90@5.10, Round Hoop Ohio.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavy, 1c lower. Corn dull, 1c lower—61½c. Oats quiet.

Pork shade better.

Cotton and groceries inactive and nominal.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Stocks better and active.

Money unchanged. Exchange firmer.

Gold 21½.

Reading 19½; Erie 98¾; N. Y. C. $1.20.

U. S. 6's '65, $1.05; 7-30's, 1.07; 1 year's certificates 99; Mo. 6's 70.

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,

From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to

PAINT PORTRAITS,

Landscapes, &c.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

jy19-tf

BILL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

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GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

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BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles L. Willes and Anne Maria Willes, his wife, to Asa Palmer, on the 25th day of October, 1855, to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars, and the interest thereon, according to the terms of their promissory note of said Charles L. Willes, in said mortgage described; by which mortgage the said Charles L. Willes and wife conveyed to said Palmer and his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, to wit: Being the easterly twenty feet off of lot number seven (7), in block number sixteen (16). In Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of Saint Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, said parcel of land fronting twenty (20) feet on St. Anthony, (now Third) street, in said city of St. Paul, and running back by parallel lines, ninety-eight (98) feet, and which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Ramsey County, on the 25th day of October, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M. in book "E" of mortgages, pages 557 and 558; and, whereas, said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, were on the 23d day of November, 1860, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, assigned and transferred by the said Asa Palmer to Moses Gleeson, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of Regiate. of D eds of said Ramsey County, on the 26th day of November, 1860, in book "B" of Assignments, page 42: And, whereas, said mortgage and the said debt thereby secured, were, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1862, by assignment in writing, duly assigned, transferred and set over, by said Moses Gleeson to David B. Herriman, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said Ramsey County, on the 15th day of June, 1863, in book "B" of Assignments, pages 308 and 309:

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-one and 42-100 dollars:

And no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted, to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described; will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of sale.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, 1863.

DAVID B. HERRIMAN, Assignee.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Assignee. tu je23-7w

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sum or nine hundred and four dollars and forty-six cents ($904.46), which amount is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon that certain indenture of mortgage, which bears date Novem'er 11th, A. D. 1856, and was duly executed, acknowledged and delivered by Truman M. Smith, and Mary S. B. Smith, his wife, of the county of Ramsey, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to Sherman Smith, of Ridgefield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, his heirs and assigns, to secure the payment of six hundred and eighty dollars ($680.00), and interest thereon, and was duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Ramsey County, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as a mortgage, on pages 127, 128 and 129, in book H of mortgages, at five of the clock in the afternoon, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1856; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had for the recovery of said morigage debt, or any part of the same;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the full power of sale which is in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises and real estate described in and covered by ssid mortgage, as follows, to wit: Lot four (4) of block thirteen (13) in Warren & Winslow's Addition to Saint Paul, in said Ramsey County, according to the plat thereof, duly recorded in said Registry of Deeds in said Ramsey County, in which county said real estate is situated, will, with the appurtenances thereof, be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul aforesaid, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the first day of August, A. D. 1863, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, to pay the said debt, and costs and interest by law allowed.

Dated Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 16th, 1863.

SHERMAN SMITH, Mortgagee.
W. D. STOREY, Attorney for Mortgagee. tu je16-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, Sheriff of said County of Ramsey, appointed by said Court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also, all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Dakota and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, and the south-west quarter of the north east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. BIGELOW, Plff's Att'y. tu je23-td

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
je25-tf St. Paul.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Errenr.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling pubic, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
Jul1d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

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CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE.

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition,

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,....PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS:

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvass, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act,

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-tf

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 16, 1863.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863. NUMBER 171.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Republican Union Convention

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a reunited Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	3
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	8
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Faribault	1	Scott	5
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	2
Le Sueur	4	Winona	5
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

We have refrained from expressing the deep disappointment which all have felt at the escape of Lee's army Monday the 13th across the Potomac in face of the largely superior force of Meade. This disappointment is increased by the circumstances of his escape. On the very day of Lee's withdrawal, Meade had determined to attack him, but was dissuaded by the advice of four of his best corps commanders. On the next day, however, our army advanced to the attack, and to their intense chagrin found the bird had flown.

But the pursuit was immediately resumed, and Lee is now reported checked by our forces at Bunker Hill. It is evident that the rebels are not to escape so easily after all.

A COPPERHEAD INSULT TO OUR SOLDIERS.

The New York *World*, the instigator and organ of the New York rioters, is not content with the atrocious insult which it puts upon the People of New York, by giving the name of "the People," "the loyal People," "the free People," to the few hundred Five Points ruffians and desperadoes who were guilty of the recent horrible and barbarous outrages in New York, but it has the monstrous insolence to place our noble soldiers in the same vile category of cut-throats and brutes. It has the dirty effontrery to say:

> The men who have gone from among us to the war, and to-day guard the Capital, and hold Lee and his men at bay among the Maryland hills, ARE JUST SUCH MEN AS THOSE, *who have struck terror through our peaceful streets, of like passions, swayed by like motives*, to be kindled with the same patriotic fires.

Are there no thunderdolts in Heaven, to blast with God's infinite vengeance, this impious and foul-mouthed slanderer, who dares to associate the heroic defenders of the homes of loyal men, with their savage and fiendish destroyers, and to class the noble men who voluntarily lay down their lives to uphold the laws, with the brutal mob who recklessly defy and trample down in blood and fire all laws human and divine? And if there are no thunderbolts for such villainy in Heaven, is there no hemp on Earth?

MOVEMENT OF GONERNMENT TRAINS.

Week before last Capt. T. D. Smith, Quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, organized and conducted a supply train of thirty wagons, loaded with commissary stores for Sibley's Expedition. The train traveled fifty miles, and reinforced the commissariat of the expedition. Indians were seen scouting near the train, and some came in the rear of it, but it got through safe. This is the second large train Capt. Smith has organized and conducted, and in both instances he has displayed great energy and ability. It is due to that officer to state also, that, during the siege of Fort Abercrombie last summer, the skill, coolness, and bravery of Capt. Smith undoubtedly saved the post from capture.

A train of one hundred wagons loaded with army stores will leave St. Cloud this week for Fort Abercrombie.

Thirty-two convalescents from the expedition were brought down to Fort Snelling by the Train which arrived on Monday night.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"The administration, by its policies and measures and acts, is responsible for the conscription riots. *If the whole North should blaze out in civil war to-day the Administration would be responsible for it.* It is responsible for the war with the South, and its management of that war has begotten all this angry strife in the North."—*Chicago Times, July 17th.*

Exactly! For all that Copperhead traitors have been doing since the war broke out to pevert the patriotic heart of the people, and to inflame the masses against the Government, the Administration is responsible. For all the treason and lawlessness and sedition preached by Vallandigham and Wood and the Chicago *Times*, the Administration is, of course, responsible. For all the bloody teachings of insurrection, which we copy in another column from the Copperhead journals of New York, the Administration is responsible. For the Rebellion inaugurated and in full career under a Democratic Government, months before Abraham Lincoln became President, the Administration is responsible. For the assault upon Fort Sumter, where the signal gun of Civil War was fired by Jeff. Davis, the Administration is responsible. For all the enormous crime of that mighty insurrection against the Peace, prosperity and integrity of this great Union, the Administration is responsible.

For that "fire in the rear," which the editor of the Chicago *Times* threatened against any attempt to enforce the Federal authority in the seceded States, the Administration must again be held responsible; and for the dire fulfilment of that treasonable threat, for the efforts now making by the Chicago *Times* and its Copperhead associates, to extend the devastating flames of civil war over the peaceful homes of the North—for this, too, doesn't everybody see that the Administration is responsible?

If Mr. Storey could now manage to get up a little insurrection in Chicago, and unloose the oath-bound bands of the K. G. C. to plunder and burn the homes of loyal citizens throughout Illinois, and murder their innocent inmates, after the manner of Seymour's "friends" in New York—isn't it as clear as mud that the Administration would be responsible?

Doesn't everybody see it?

AN INTERPRETATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH BY ONE OF HIS "FRIENDS."

We yesterday overheard an Irish gentleman in front of our office giving a fellow-countryman, who could not or did not read the papers, a spirited though somewhat inaccurate history of the recent outbreak of the riot in New York—whose barbarous exploits he dwelt upon with a degree of enthusiastic admiration which, to say the least, was *exceedingly significant*. Our Hibernian interlocutor closed by informing his friend that the proceedings of the mob—whose career he described as one of resistless triumph—were only suspended in accordance with the request of Governor Seymour—"who had promised them," he said, "that they should have their rights and that the draft should be stopped—and he sent to Washington to get the draft stopped and tould them to wait till he got an answer; and thin he tould them if Ould Abe did not come down that they might rise in a body again."

He answered some question of his friend which we did not hear, by asserting that it was the Governor of the State and that he had promised to see that they had their rights—and that they were only waiting to hear from Washington, when if the draft was not stopped they were going to rise again.

We give the exact language as nearly as we can recollect it after an interval of some two minutes. It needs no other comments than the reflections which will naturally be suggested to the reader.

SOME of our State exchanges have been greatly improved recently. The St. Anthony *News* now comes to us in the form of an eight page paper, well gotten up and neatly printed. Minneapolis seems to be a flourishing place for newspapers.

The office of the Mankato *Independent* has passed into the hands of Charles H. Slocum, and he last Saturday issued the first number of the *Mankato Weekly Union*. It has been increased to the size of the Daily PRESS, and makes a very creditable appearance.

The Mower County *Register* is the title of a new paper started at Austin, Mower county, by H. R. Davidson. It is Republican in politics, and ranks among the best of our State exchanges.

THE following are the important sections of the ordinance alluded to elsewhere, passed by the New York Council on the third day of the riot:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York shall pay to the proper officers appointed to receive the same, a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. In case any person drafted in accordance with the said conscription act, shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the comptroller is authorized to pay to such person or for the benefit of his family or relatives, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Common Council, the sum of three hundred dollars, instead of paying the said amount to the officers of the general government for exemption.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding sections, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

—The Washington *Star* says the figures thus far indicate that the receipts of the Revenue Office for the present month will far exceed those of last.

MORE INDIANS IN LE SUEUR COUNTY.

FIFTEEN SEEN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

General Stone and Captain Dorrington, of St. Peter, report that fifteen Indians have been seen in Le Sueur county since the killing of one near Cleveland, a detailed account of which will be found in another column. They were seen in different localities, two in one place, three in another, and ten in a third.

The people of Cleveland are building a stockade for the protection of their families, and a number of citizens of the county and others are hunting and pursuing the Indians.

SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

We are requested to announce that the Sioux Commissioners now at Mankato, will close their labors at that place on the 24th inst, commencing at St. Peter on the 25th and close on the 29th, commence at Henderson on the 20th, where they will remain so long as business shall come before them sufficient to occupy their time continually.

Rebel Prisoners.

The following is a statement of the rebel prisoners now in our hands, and believed to be nearly, if not quite correct:

On hand at Memphis,	4,000
At Fort Delaware,	5,000
Taken by Meade at Gettcysburg, by cavalry since and at Williamsport.	24,000
By Grant,	31,000
By Banks,	12,000
By Rosecrans;	4,000
By Sherman,	2,000
By Prentiss	2,000
Total,	86,000
Taken on and since 3d July,	77,000
Rebel officers on hand (over)	5,000

To this may be added at least 3,500 of the 4,000 troopers of John Morgan, making nearly 90,000 prisoners in our hands. So crumbles the rebellion.

An Indian Story Contradicted.

SHAKOPEE, July 18th, 1863.

To the Editors St. Paul Press.

SIRS:—In your paper of yesterday, you published a report of an attack on Thomas McAuley, by three Indians. It is also stated that these same Indians were seen by Mrs Pond coming out of the house of Mrs. Faribault.

Mrs. Pond has seen no Indians; and no one acquainted with the habits and character of Indians can believe that the persons who frightened Mr. McAuley were Indians.

I hope we are not to have such a ridiculous panic here as we had last summer.

It is absurd to suppose that Minnesota is full of Indians, and that we are all in danger of being murdered by them. Let the timid reflect that there are, at most, but a few hundred hostile Indians, and that most of these must remain with their families several hundred miles from here.

We know that some of them are lurking around our frontier settlements, enough of them to justify our authorities in adopting the most energetic measures for their extermination, but let us not imagine that the whole country is full of them.

Yours truly, S. W. POND.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

The statement is authorized that the *Herald's* assertion that Gov. Seymour had not been notified of the intention to execute the draft, is utterly unfounded. Gov. Seymour was duly notified by letter from the Provost Marshal General at Washington that orders had been sent to New York city for the prompt commencement of the draft, with a list of the several districts in which it was to be made, the number of men required from each, etc. He was further notified as follows:

> The records of these calculations, as well as the calculations themselves in determining the quota, are on file in this office. They are impartial and claimed to be entirely correct, but if an error should be discovered, and, if pointed out in time, it will be duly corrected in the next subsequent draft. I beg that you will do all in your power to enable officers acting under me to complete the draft promptly, effectually, fairly and successfully.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, July 21st, 1863.

The following paragraph of General Orders No. 208 from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of
COLONEL S. MILLER.
E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 208.]

* * * * * * *

II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collecters, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due or payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

jy22

— Pemberton, in his letter to General Grant, said that his supplies would enable him to hold out indefinitely. But as soon as he had capitulated he drew upon our stores for thirty thousand rations. That General can lie if he can't fight.

LIEUTENANT A. S. SANBORN, commanding company B of the Second United States colored volunteers at Norfolk, Va., was deliberately assassinated in the streets of that city on the 11th instant, while marching his company through the streets. The assassin was with difficulty rescued from the enraged soldiery, and is now in close custody.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ADVANCING TOWARDS DEVIL'S LAKE.

IS THE EXPEDITION UNWISE?

CAMP WHARTON, ON SHAYENNE RIVER,
Sunday, July 12, 1863.

DEAR PRESS: Mr. H. C. Balcom's express takes a mail to Fort Abercrombie to-morrow morning, affording opportunity to advise you of our movements a few days later than those communications from Camp Hayes. The express of Mr. Balcom is a private enterprise, intended to keep open communication between the expedition and Fort Abercrombie, until we get near Devil's Lake, after which the communication will be with St. Joseph and Pembina. He charges ten cents on soldier's letters. Two reliable Chippewa half-breeds, who have been engaged on the mail service to Red River, are employed. They were willing to take the risk for the liberal compensation of six dollars per day and found with three horses, one to be led carrying the mail. It is somewhat hazardous, but we welcome it as affording us facilities to communicate with home.

The express that starts to-morrow will leave Abercrombie about the 18th, and reach us the 21st or 22d. It will immediately return to Abercrombie, and thence return, probably by way of Pembina, to the expedition, which by that time will have reached Devil's Lake.

We moved forward from Camp Hayes yesterday, marching fifteen miles. We rest here on the Sabbath, and go on to-morrow. The weather is cooler, and the train in good order—the commissary stores which had to be overhauled at Camp Hayes on account of the barrels falling to pieces from extreme dryness, having been securely repacked.

As yet, we do not reach any country burned over by the Indians. The atmosphere has not been so loaded with smoke for the last two days. We trust we shall find meadows with grass sufficient for the animals. We are keeping close to the valley of the Shayenne.

Signs of Indian scouts are daily found, but the wily devils avoid capture. Part of a wild goose, spitted on a stick, over the remains of a fire, not more than one day old, was found yesterday; also, some dried Buffalo meat, and notched sticks, indicating six Indians were found.

It is estimated that we shall reach Devil's Lake in about twelve days marching. When we get within five or six days march of it, three half-breed scouts will go forward and endeavor to get information in regard to the hostile Indians. It is hoped that they may effect an entrance into the camp of Standing Buffalo, who is believed to be friendly to the whites, but who dares not leave the hostile Indians on account of their threats to destroy him. From the circumstance of no Indians being met by us—none about the head of the Coteau or on this river—it is inferred that they are all congregated in the neighborhood of Devil's Lake. Indeed, the reports come from Pembina that such is the case, and that they will meet us, 1,200 to 1,500 warriors strong, in a few days this side of the Lake, so that they may better protect their camps and families. Heaven send that they may so meet us.

The high Prairie is dry and dead, as before described. No rain visits us, nor a drop of dew to relieve the aridity of this occidental Sahara. Think of it, as it was a few days ago, 106° in the shade, the wind sweeping over the oven-like heated earth, hot as the deadly Simoon of oriental deserts! One could hardly breathe the air—so hot, so dry, and dusty. It is the total absence of any particle of moisture that makes it so unendurable.

The country we are now passing over is evidently not unfruitful in ordinary seasons, and would afford fine pasturage. The river valley is quite well wooded. West of Lac qui Parle and between Lake Traverse and the Shayenne, we passed over districts that seemed desert-like in any season.

The *morale* of the command is excellent, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather and march. There is but one sentiment and purpose animating all in the expedition—that is, that the capture and destruction of Little Crow and his guilty followers, and the chastisement of all who oppose, *shall be accomplished* if it is within the compass of human performance and endurance. As an indication of the feeling, let me mention the remarks of two commandants of regiments a few evenings ago. One proposed the sentiment, that while there was a cake of hard bread in the Commissary, the pursuit should never be given over. The other amended, by proposing that when *hard tack* gave out, *mule meat* should be substituted, and no turning back while that lasted.

We are not discouraged by the almost incessant disparagement of the expedition that is kept up by the press of the State, generally. It is in keeping with the fire in the rear that followed the column last fall. We remember that all was then accomplished that could reasonably have been expected.

There was at the outset of the war three leading objects to be accomplished. *First: Relieving the frontier settlements, and the besieged military posts, of the desolating war that* was sweeping the border as with the besom of destruction. Second: *Rescuing the white captives. Third,* and last: *Adequately punishing the murderers of our people, and thus ending the war. Two of these objects, driving the savages out of the State and rescuing the captives were fully accomplished last year with the force* and *means extemporized by Gov. Ramsey, and the officers of his appointment.* The force was little more than a militia gathering—the men unused to arms, the officers, with rare exceptions, uneducated in military matters, many of the arms worthless—such as the Belgian, and bogus Austrian rifles—ammunition scant, the command subsisting 15 days on ten day's rations, no transportation worth the name—such was the command last year. But, no one was to blame, for each, from the Governor down, did the best he could. It was from the necessities of the case. It was easy to find fault—easy to sit in one's office and complain—very different and more difficult to meet the impatient demand of the public Those who were in the expedition knew the difficulties and drawbacks.

There remained but *one object* to be accomplished, namely: The punishment of the guilty with attendant security for the future. In part the punishment of the guilty was secured last year so far as Gen. Sibley's action was concerned. He secured nearly two thousand of the Indians more or less implicated in the war, and in due course of military law, which he was bound by oath to respect, secured the condemnation to death of over *three hundred of the guilty warriors.* That these were not executed was no fault of his. The responsibility that they go unwhipped of justice rests with others. The first duty of a soldier is to obey orders. The supreme law of the army says that "no execution shall take place upon sentence of a Court Martial or Military Commission without the sanction of the President of the United States." Probably if the consequences of strict obedience to this law could have been foreseen, different action upon the part of the commander would have been taken.

The present expedition has been undertaken for the final punishment of the guilty, and thus also obtaining security for the future. It has been objected that it was unnecessarily large and cumbrous. Have such objectors a knowledge of the enemy that may be combined against us? I would refer them to Mr. Taylor's valuable brochure of last October for reliable estimates of the different bands of Sioux, that are all in an attitude of hostility more or less to the whites. His estimate is "3,000 warriors whose hostility is certain, * * 6,000 who will probably be hostile." Of these 2,000 souls, or 500 warriors, Mr. Taylor then estimated, (his estimate was nearly 100 warriors too high) surrendered to Gen. Sibley, leaving five-sixths (2,500) *of the savages east of the Missouri,* with all of whom the war is flagrant, to be dealt with." (Page six of brochure).

There is no evidence to bring into question the correctness of the above estimates. To meet this enemy, for it is not impossible that the whole might be brought against this column, this expedition numbers about 3,000 men. To carry subsistence for three months, it has about three hundred teams. Less force, or less subsistence would have been inadequate. To have kept open long and varying lines of communication would have required double the force; and would have been far less certain than to start fully prepared to move freely, without dependence on supplies from the rear. If the Indians divide, the expedition can operate by detachments. But to *end the war* we must strike at the camps, the *families* of the Indians. While they are safe, there will be incessant predatory incursions into the settlements. Strike at the Indians in their homes, and you may punish them and compel peace. Undertake to conduct the war by hunting the marauders on our own frontier, and the war would be interminable as that of Florida.

And, does not the history of Indian wars show the necessity of adequate force and preparation? Recollect the terrible defeat and buchery of St. Clair's army in Ohio during Washington's administration; the defeat of the gallant Boone and his "Hunters of Kentucky" at Bluelicks; the long years of waste of blood and treasure in Florida. The Black Hawk war was ended promptly by a formidable military expedition, organized under the eye of Gen. Scott, and commanded by Gen. H. V. Rinson. Is it best to talk flippantly about dashing upon the Sioux with a few hundred cavalry, and thus ending the war? The Sioux are brave men, and have oftener than otherwise won victories from their equals in number. Is it best to despise them as feeble enemies, and to experiment with small forces?

Pardon me for this protracted review of the war, and the propriety of the present expedition. I did not intend it when I began to write you. It may, however, serve in some degree to answer the continued harping that we hear from the press on the alleged folly of this expedition.

Those who direct and compose the expedition, and who are responsible for it, are content to abide the only certain test of wisdom or folly—the final results, which before you hear from me again may perhaps be attained.

OCCASIONAL.

New Advertisements.

TENTS TO HIRE.

Hunting, Fishing and Excursion Parties supplied with TENTS at reasonable rates.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Streets.

St. Paul, July 22d, 1863.—1w

WANTED,

Old Rifles, Revolvers, and Double-Barrelled Shot Guns, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, if brought to us within a few days.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

jy22

MATRIMONIAL.

A young Spanish gentleman, aged 22, and of fine personal appearance, desires to correspond with a lady of refined manners, with a view to matrimony. She must be handsome and her age must not exceed twenty. He speaks four languages fluently. Please address

DON JUAN SALVIDO, St. Paul, Min.
Carte de Visites exchanged. jy22-1t*

STRAYED,

While grazing at the head of Wabashaw-st., St. Paul, July 18th, 1863, one yoke of cattle, described as follows: One is a dark red, with wide long horns, and a white face, the other is of a yellow color, with a white tail. Both had a small line around their horns. Any person returning said cattle or giving any information that would lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by

THOMAS KENNEDY, at the store of
John F. Kilroy, Sixth-st.,
jy22-3t between Minnesota and Cedar-sts.

GEORGE L. STAPLES,

COUNTY AUDITOR, KANABAC CONUTY, BRUNSWICK, MINNESOTA.

Will attend promptly to payment of Taxes in Kanabec County, and counties ad'oining, for non-residents.

Refers (by permission) to—Ex-Gov. Ramsey, St. Paul; Chas. Scheffer, State Treasurer, St. Paul; Hersey, Staples & Co., Stillwater; John McKusick, Stillwater; G. M. Stickney, Taylor's Falls. jy22-1tw*

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley-st., manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the *very best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

jy10-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

...ARS OF MOR... PARTICU... ...EFEAT. ...GAN'S D...

...RCE HE SURRENDERS HIS F... MINUS JOHN MORGAN.

Forty Minutes Rendered him Good Service.

GEN. LANMAN ATTACKS JACKSON WITHOUT ORDERS.

HE WAS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Fort Powhattan Captured and Lost.

REBEL LOSS DURING SIEGE OF VICKSBURG 43,700.

LEE'S ARMY CHECKED AT BUNKER HILL.

His Pickets Extend from Hedgeville to the Shenandoah River.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S FORCE.

CINCINNATI, July 20.

Morgan, with about 1,000 men has been turned back. He was moving this P. M. towards Gallipolis closely followed by our forces. Squads of his men are being picked up hourly. The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says after the fight at Burlington, the rebels moved up the river to Bellville ahead of gunboats, and by threats compelled the citizens to furnish flat boats by which three hundred escaped to the other shore just as the gunboats hove in sight. The remainder on the Ohio shore were attacked by our forces and scattered. Our men continued picking them up till only about 1,500 were left who finally succeeded in breaking out lines and pushed back in the direction of Burlington.

At 9 o'clock this morning they passed through Harrissonvillee, 10 miles north east of Pomeroy, apparently exhausted with fatigue.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—10 A. M.

The following was just received at Gen. Burnside's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, July 20—P. M.
Lieut. Col. Richmond, A. A. G.:

We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 45th Ohio, of Col. Wolford's brigade, which was in advance of the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this P. M., when a fight ensued which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff.

I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted, taking with him a small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I found it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and the men.

The number killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of colonels, majors, and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

(Signed) SHACKELFORD, Brig. Gen.

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

HALIFAX, July 20.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool the 11th, and Queenstown the 12th, has arrived. Breadstuffs very dull. Weather favorable for crops.

Political news not reported.

The Daily *News* says we are under the impression the American war will be soon closed, through its growing unpopularity at the North, and the Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington.

The *Times* says we may expect in a week to hear of President Davis being in Washington, almost a decision of the war itself, compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders,

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says in view of the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lincoln, should another government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossible, to refuse to acknowledge it.

STRAGGLERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Post's* Washington special says our cavalry has captured a large number of stragglers from Lee's retreating army in the last two days.

TRAITORS IN THE COLD.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last evening, thirty-three members were expelled for not taking the oath of allegiance.

FROM VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, July 20.

From D. F. Parker, who left Vicksburg on the 15th, I learn the following: Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federal forces under Gen. Herron on the 13th; 250 prisoners were captured.

The gunboat De Kalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water, and will be raised. No lives were lost.

The rebels burned three transports ly... above the city.

... eight or ten steamers are up the ...

Yazoo. ...an was removed from his ... Gen. Lan... ...herman, it is stated, for command by S... and prematurely attdisobeying orders, ... made the attack tacking Jackson. It ... ...ded with a loss on the 13th, and was repu... of 300 killed and wounded. ...at Jackson, who is supposed to have 5... men.

Sherman is besieging Johnston ...,000

It is said Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburg with rebel sick and wounded for Mobile, by way of New Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, conveyed by gunboats, had gone up Red River under command of Gen. Ransom. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence are said to be suffering considerably from sickness.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has several dispatches from Jackson. One dated the 14th states that Pemberton and staff arrived last night. An officer who accompanied them stated that they met Gen. Osterhaus' body going to Vicksburg. He was killed on the 12th.

A dispatch of the 15th states that the enemy had been shelling the city all the evening.

Another division of Burnside's command reached Grant to-day.

JACKSON, July 16.—The enemy made heavy demonstrations on our right and center but were repulsed. Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements, which are pressed on our right to cross Pearl river and flank us.

An entire block in the city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday.

It is thought the federals are trying to flank us, as their cavalry tried to cross four miles above last night.

A dispatch of the 12th states that we captured the flags of the 28th, 41st and 53d Illinois regiments.

The federals lost in the charge of Sunday fully one thousand.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Post's* Washington special says there is no truth in the report that Meade has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Returned prisoners from Richmond do not think any of Bragg's forces reached there.

D. H. Hill is commanding troops in Richmond.

Gen. Gilmore will be left in supreme command in the attack on Charleston.

Foster's Headquarters will be at Fortress Monroe and his operations confined to North Carolina and Virginia.

ADMIRAL LEE'S MOVEMENTS ON JAMES RIVER.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Commercial's* Fort Monroe letter of the 18th, after referring to the capture of Fort Powhattan on James River, says Admiral Lee detached an ensign and two boats crews as garrison, while the fleet moved further up the river. Shortly after he had left the rebels returned, and gobbled up the insignificant garrison and decamped.

When one of our despatch boats returned the battery and field pieces opened on it. The fire was returned and the rebels withdrew.

Latest reports received here are to the effect that Lee had attacked Fort Darling, with what success, is unknown.

POSITION OF REBEL ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following:

HAGERSTOWN, July 21.—The whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union troops, who have gone in their rear.

Gen. Averill is reported as having been feeling the enemy strongly on their western line of retreat for two days past.

It is believed Gens. Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsburg and Hedgeville—the former 13 miles from Williamsport, and the latter six.

Rebel pickets form a front from Hedgeville to the Shenandoah river, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The whole rebel force is estimated at 60,000 men.

REBEL LOSS AT VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says: During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 43,700 men, about 71,000 stand of arms taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 230 pieces of artillery.

OUR FORCES NEAR PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A Richmond paper of the 14th reports the Federals landing in considerable force at Brandon, on James River, doubtless, it says, to make a raid on the Weldon and Petersburg road.

Brandon is thirty miles from Petersburg.

The Stolen Horses.

NORTHFIELD, July 20.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

The horses concerning which I wrote to you upwards of a week since, as having been stolen from this vicinity, are reported to have been found near Cleveland, Le Sueur county, in the possession of three Indians. One of the Indians was shot and scalped; another was wounded and escaped, and the third escaped unhurt. All the horses were secured. A horse belonging to one of the capturing party was killed by the Indians.

All this is rumor, not fully authenticated. We shall know the particulars more fully soon.

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863. NUMBER 171.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Republican Union Convention

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a reunited Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	8
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	3
Farribault	1	Scott	3
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	4
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	1
Le Sueur	4	Winona	5
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

We have refrained from expressing the deep disappointment which all have felt at the escape of Lee's army Monday the 13th across the Potomac in face of the largely superior force of Meade. This disappointment is increased by the circumstances of his escape. On the very day of Lee's withdrawal, Meade had determined to attack him, but was dissuaded by the advice of four of his best corps commanders. On the next day, however, our army advanced to the attack, and to their intense chagrin found the bird had flown.

But the pursuit was immediately resumed, and Lee is now reported checked by our forces at Bunker Hill. It is evident that the rebels are not to escape so easily after all.

A COPPERHEAD INSULT TO OUR SOLDIERS.

The New York *World*, the instigator and organ of the New York rioters, is not content with the atrocious insult which it puts upon the People of New York, by giving the name of "the People," "the loyal People," "the free People," to the few hundred Five Points ruffians and desperadoes who were guilty of the recent horrible and barbarous outrages in New York, but it has the monstrous insolence to place our noble soldiers in the same vile category of cut-throats and brutes. It has the dirty effontrery to say:

> The men who have gone from among us to the war, and to-day guard the Capital, and hold Lee and his men at bay among the Maryland hills, ARE JUST SUCH MEN AS THOSE, *who have struck terror through our peaceful streets, of like passions, swayed by like motives*, to be kindled with the same patriotic fires.

Are there no thunderdolts in Heaven, to blast with God's infinite vengeance, this impious and foul-mouthed slanderer, who dares to associate the heroic defenders of the homes of loyal men, with their savage and fiendish destroyers, and to class the noble men who voluntarily lay down their lives to uphold the laws, with the brutal mob who recklessly defy and trample down in blood and fire all laws human and divine? And if there are no thunderbolts for such villainy in Heaven, is there no hemp on Earth?

MOVEMENT OF GONERNMENT TRAINS.

Week before last Capt. T. D. Smith, Quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, organized and conducted a supply train of thirty wagons, loaded with commissary stores for Sibley's Expedition. The train traveled fifty miles, and reinforced the commissariat of the expedition. Indians were seen scouting near the train, and some came in the rear of it, but it got through safe. This is the second large train Capt. Smith has organized and conducted, and in both instances he has displayed great energy and ability. It is due to that officer to state also, that, during the siege of Fort Abercrombie last summer, the skill, coolness, and bravery of Capt. Smith undoubtedly saved the post from capture.

A train of one hundred wagons loaded with army stores will leave St. Cloud this week for Fort Abercrombie.

Thirty-two convalescents from the expedition were brought down to Fort Snelling by the Train which arrived on Monday night.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"The administration, by its policies and measures and acts, is responsible for the conscription riots. *If the whole North should blaze out in civil war to-day the Administration would be responsible for it.* It is responsible for the war with the South, and its management of that war has begotten all this angry strife in the North."—*Chicago Times, July 17th.*

Exactly! For all that Copperhead traitors have been doing since the war broke out to pevert the patriotic heart of the people, and to inflame the masses against the Government, the Administration is responsible. For all the treason and lawlessness and sedition preached by Vallandigham and Wood and the Chicago *Times*, the Administration is, of course, responsible. For all the bloody teachings of insurrection, which we copy in another column from the Copperhead journals of New York, the Administration is responsible. For the Rebellion inaugurated and in full career under a Democratic Government, months before Abraham Lincoln became President, the Administration is responsible. For the assault upon Fort Sumter, where the signal gun of Civil War was fired by Jeff. Davis, the Administration is responsible. For all the enormous crime of that mighty insurrection against the Peace, prosperity and integrity of this great Union, the Administration is responsible.

For that "fire in the rear," which the editor of the Chicago *Times* threatened against any attempt to enforce the Federal authority in the seceded States, the Administration must again be held responsible; and for the dire fulfilment of that treasonable threat, for the efforts now making by the Chicago *Times* and its Copperhead associates, to extend the devastating flames of civil war over the peaceful homes of the North—for this, too, doesn't everybody see that the Administration is responsible?

If Mr. Storey could now manage to get up a little insurrection in Chicago, and unloose the oath-bound bands of the K. G. C. to plunder and burn the homes of loyal citizens throughout Illinois, and murder their innocent inmates, after the manner of Seymour's "friends" in New York—isn't it as clear as mud that the Administration would be responsible?

Doesn't everybody see it?

AN INTERPRETATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH BY ONE OF HIS "FRIENDS."

We yesterday overheard an Irish gentleman in front of our office giving a fellow-countryman, who could not or did not read the papers, a spirited though somewhat inaccurate history of the recent outbreak of the riot in New York—whose barbarous exploits he dwelt upon with a degree of enthusiastic admiration which, to say the least, was *exceedingly significant*. Our Hibernian interlocutor closed by informing his friend that the proceedings of the mob—whose career he described as one of resistless triumph—were only suspended in accordance with the request of Governor Seymour—"who had promised them," he said, "that they should have their rights and that the draft should be stopped—and he sent to Washington to get the draft stopped and tould them to wait till he got an answer; and thin he tould them if Ould Abe did not come down that they might rise in a body again."

He answered some question of his friend which we did not hear, by asserting that it was the Governor of the State and that he had promised to see that they had their rights—and that they were only waiting to hear from Washington, when if the draft was not stopped they were going to rise again.

We give the exact language as nearly as we can recollect it after an interval of some two minutes. It needs no other comments than the reflections which will naturally be suggested to the reader.

SOME of our State exchanges have been greatly improved recently. The St. Anthony *News* now comes to us in the form of an eight page paper, well gotten up and neatly printed. Minneapolis seems to be a flourishing place for newspapers.

The office of the Mankato *Independent* has passed into the hands of Charles H. Slocum, and he last Saturday issued the first number of the *Mankato Weekly Union*. It has been increased to the size of the Daily PRESS, and makes a very creditable appearance.

The Mower County *Register* is the title of a new paper started at Austin, Mower county, by H. R. Davidson. It is Republican in politics, and ranks among the best of our State exchanges.

THE following are the important sections of the ordinance alluded to elsewhere, passed by the New York Council on the third day of the riot:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York shall pay to the proper officers appointed to receive the same, a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. In case any person drafted in accordance with the said conscription act, shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the comptroller is authorized to pay to such person or for the benefit of his family or relatives, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Common Council, the sum of three hundred dollars, instead of paying the said amount to the officers of the general government for exemption.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding sections, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

—The Washington *Star* says the figures thus far indicate that the receipts of the Revenue Office for the present month will far exceed those of last.

MORE INDIANS IN LE SUEUR COUNTY.

FIFTEEN SEEN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

General Stone and Captain Dorrington, of St. Peter, report that fifteen Indians have been seen in Le Sueur county since the killing of one near Cleveland, a detailed account of which will be found in another column. They were seen in different localities, two in one place, three in another, and ten in a third.

The people of Cleveland are building a stockade for the protection of their families, and a number of citizens of the county and others are hunting and pursuing the Indians.

SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

We are requested to announce that the Sioux Commissioners now at Mankato, will close their labors at that place on the 24th inst, commencing at St. Peter on the 25th and close on the 29th, commence at Henderson on the 20th, where they will remain so long as business shall come before them sufficient to occupy their time continually.

Rebel Prisoners.

The following is a statement of the rebel prisoners now in our hands, and believed to be nearly, if not quite correct:

On hand at Memphis,	4,000
At Fort Delaware,	5,000
Taken by Meade at Gettesburg, by cavalry since and at Williamsport.	24,000
By Grant,	31,000
By Banks,	12,000
By Rosecrans;	4,000
By Sherman,	2,000
By Prentiss	2,000
Total,	86,000
Taken on and since 3d July,	77,000
Rebel officers on hand (over)	5,000

To this may be added at least 3,500 of the 4,000 troopers of John Morgan, making nearly 90,000 prisoners in our hands. So crumbles the rebellion.

An Indian Story Contradicted.

SHAKOPEE, July 18th, 1863.

To the Editors St. Paul Press.

SIRS:—In your paper of yesterday, you published a report of an attack on Thomas McAuley, by three Indians. It is also stated that these same Indians were seen by Mrs Pond coming out of the house of Mrs. Faribault.

Mrs. Pond has seen no Indians; and no one acquainted with the habits and character of Indians can believe that the persons who frightened Mr. McAuley were Indians.

I hope we are not to have such a ridiculous panic here as we had last summer.

It is absurd to suppose that Minnesota is full of Indians, and that we are all in danger of being murdered by them. Let the timid reflect that there are, at most, but a few hundred hostile Indians, and that most of these must remain with their families several hundred miles from here.

We know that some of them are lurking around our frontier settlements, enough of them to justify our authorities in adopting the most energetic measures for their extermination, but let us not imagine that the whole country is full of them.

Yours truly, S. W. POND.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

The statement is authorized that the *Herald's* assertion that Gov. Seymour had not been notified of the intention to execute the draft, is utterly unfounded. Gov. Seymour was duly notified by letter from the Provost Marshal General at Washington that orders had been sent to New York city for the prompt commencement of the draft, with a list of the several districts in which it was to be made, the number of men required from each, etc. He was further notified as follows:

> The records of these calculations, as well as the calculations themselves in determining the quota, are on file in this office. They are impartial and claimed to be entirely correct, but if an error should be discovered, and, if pointed out in time, it will be duly corrected in the next subsequent draft. I beg that you will do all in your power to enable officers acting under me to complete the draft promptly, effectually, fairly and successfully.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, July 21st, 1863.

The following paragraph of General Orders No. 208 from the War Department, is published for the information of [illegible] concerned.

By order of
COLONEL S. MILLER.
E. B. CARLING,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 208.]

* * * * * * *

II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collecters, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due or payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
jy22 Assistant Adjutant General.

— Pemberton, in his letter to General Grant, said that his supplies would enable him to hold out indefinitely. But as soon as he had capitulated he drew upon our stores for thirty thousand rations. That General can lie if he can't fight.

LIEUTENANT A. S. SANBORN, commanding company B of the Second United States colored volunteers at Norfolk, Va., was deliberately assassinated in the streets of that city on the 11th instant, while marching his company through the streets. The assassin was with difficulty rescued from the enraged soldiery, and is now in close custody.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ADVANCING TOWARDS DEVIL'S LAKE.

IS THE EXPEDITION UNWISE?

CAMP WHARTON, ON SHAYENNE RIVER,
Sunday, July 12, 1863.

DEAR PRESS: Mr. H. C. Balcom's express takes a mail to Fort Abercrombie to-morrow morning, affording opportunity to advise you of our movements a few days later than those communications from Camp Hayes. The express of Mr. Balcom is a private enterprise, intended to keep open communication between the expedition and Fort Abercrombie, until we get near Devil's Lake, after which the communication will be with St. Joseph and Pembina. He charges ten cents on soldier's letters. Two reliable Chippewa half-breeds, who have been engaged on the mail service to Red River, are employed. They were willing to take the risk for the liberal compensation of six dollars per day and found with three horses, one to be led carrying the mail. It is somewhat hazardous, but we welcome it as affording us facilities to communicate with home.

The express that starts to-morrow will leave Abercrombie about the 18th, and reach us the 21st or 22d. It will immediately return to Abercrombie, and thence return, probably by way of Pembina, to the expedition, which by that time will have reached Devil's Lake.

We moved forward from Camp Hayes yesterday, marching fifteen miles. We rest here on the Sabbath, and go on to-morrow. The weather is cooler, and the train in good order—the commissary stores which had to be overhauled at Camp Hayes on account of the barrels lalling to pieces from extreme dryness, having been securely repacked.

As yet, we do not reach any country burned over by the Indians. The atmosphere has not been so loaded with smoke for the last two days. We trust we shall find meadows with grass sufficient for the animals. We are keeping close to the valley of the Shayenne.

Signs of Indian scouts are daily found, but the wily devils avoid capture. Part of a wild goose, spitted on a stick, over the remains of a fire, not more than one day old, was found yesterday; also, some dried Buffalo meat, and notched sticks, indicating six Indians were found.

It is estimated that we shall reach Devil's Lake in about twelve days marching. When we get within five or six days march of it, three half-breed scouts will go forward and endeavor to get information in regard to the hostile Indians. It is hoped that they may effect an entrance into the camp of Standing Buffalo, who is believed to be friendly to the whites, but who dares not leave the hostile Indians on account of their threats to destroy him. From the circumstance of no Indians being met by us—none about the head of the Coteau or on this river—it is inferred that they are all congregated in the neighborhood of Devil's Lake. Indeed, the reports come from Pembina that such is the case, and that they will meet us, 1,200 to 1,500 warriors strong, in a few days this side of the Lake, so that they may better protect their camps and families. Heaven send that they may so meet us.

The high Prairie is dry and dead, as before described. No rain visits us, nor a drop of dew to relieve the aridity of this occidental Sahara. Think of it, as it was a few days ago, 106° in the shade, the wind sweeping over the oven-like heated earth, hot as the deadly Simoon of oriental deserts! One could hardly breathe the air—so hot, so dry, and dusty. It is the total absence of any particle of moisture that makes it so undurable.

The country we are now passing over is evidently not unfruitful in ordinary seasons, and would afford fine pasturage. The river valley is quite well wooded. West of Lac qui Parle and between Lake Traverse and the Shayenne, we passed over districts that seemed desert-like in any season.

The *morale* of the command is excellent, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather and march. There is but one sentiment and purpose animating all in the expedition—that is, that the capture and destruction of Little Crow and his guilty followers, and the chastisement of all who oppose, *shall be accomplished* if it is within the compass of human performance and endurance. As an indication of the feeling, let me mention the remarks of two commandants of regiments a few evenings ago. One proposed the sentiment, that while there was a cake of hard bread in the Commissary, the pursuit should never be given over. The other amended, by proposing that when *hard tack* gave out, *mule meat* should be substituted, and no turning back while that lasted.

We are not discouraged by the almost incessant disparagement of the expedition that is kept up by the press of the State, generally. It is in keeping with the fire in the rear that followed the column last fall. We remember that all was then accomplished that could reasonably have been expected.

There was at the outset of the war three leading objects to be accomplished. *First: Relieving the frontier settlements, and the besieged military posts, of the desolating war that* was sweeping the border as with the besom of destruction. Second: *Rescuing the white captives. Third,* and last: *Adequately punishing the murderers of our people, and thus ending the war. Two of these objects, driving the savages out of the State and rescuing the captives were fully accomplished last year with the force* and *means extemporized by Gov. Ramsey, and the officers of his appointment.* The force was little more than a militia gathering—the men unused to arms, the officers, with rare exceptions, uneducated in military matters, many of the arms worthless—such as the Belgian, and bogus Austrian rifles—ammunition scant, the command subsisting 15 days on ten day's rations, no transportation worth the name—such was the command last year. But, no one was to blame, for each, from the Governor down, did the best he could. It was from the necessities of the case. It was easy to find fault—easy to sit in one's office and complain—very different and more difficult to meet the impatient demand of the public Those who were in the expedition knew the difficulties and drawbacks.

There remained but *one object* to be accomplished, namely: The punishment of the guilty with attendant security for the future. In part the punishment of the guilty was secured last year so far as Gen. Sibley's action was concerned. He secured nearly two thousand of the Indians more or less implicated in the war, and in due course of military law, which he was bound by oath to respect, secured the condemnation to death of over *three hundred of the guilty warriors.* That these were not executed was no fault of his. The responsibility that they go unwhipped of justice rests with others. The first duty of a soldier is to obey orders. The supreme law of the army says that "no execution shall take place upon sentence of a Court Martial or Military Commission without the sanction of the President of the United States." Probably if the consequences of strict obedience to this law could have been foreseen, different action upon the part of the commander would have been taken.

The present expedition has been undertaken for the final punishment of the guilty, and thus also obtaining security for the future. It has been objected that it was unnecessarily large and cumbrous. Have such objectors a knowledge of the enemy that may be combined against us? I would refer them to Mr. Taylor's valuable brochure of last October for reliable estimates of the different bands of Sioux, that are all in an attitude of hostility more or less to the whites. His estimate is "3,000 warriors whose hostility is certain, * * 6,000 who will probably be hostile." Of these 2,000 souls, or 500 warriors, Mr. Taylor then estimated, (his estimate was nearly 100 warriors too high) surrendered to Gen. Sibley, leaving five-sixths (2,500) *of the savages east of the Missouri*, with all of whom the war is flagrant, to be dealt with." (Page six of brochure).

There is no evidence to bring into question the correctness of the above estimates. To meet this enemy, for it is not impossible that the whole might be brought against this column, this expedition numbers about 3,000 men. To carry subsistence for three months, it has about three hundred teams. Less force, or less subsistence would have been inadequate. To have kept open long and varying lines of communication would have required double the force; and would have been far less certain than to start fully prepared to move freely, without dependence on supplies from the rear. If the Indians divide, the expedition can operate by detachments. But to *end the war* we must strike at the camps, the *families* of the Indians. While they are safe, there will be incessant predatory incursions into the settlements. Strike at the Indians in their homes, and you may punish them and compel peace. Undertake to conduct the war by hunting the marauders on our own frontier, and the war would be interminable as that of Florida.

And, does not the history of Indian wars show the necessity of adequate force and preparation? Recollect the terrible defeat and buchery of St. Clair's army in Ohio during Washington's administration; the defeat of the gallant Boone and his "Hunters of Kentucky" at Bluelicks; the long years of waste of blood and treasure in Florida. The Black Hawk war was ended promptly by a formidable military expedition, organized under the eye of Gen. Scott, and commanded by Gen. H. V. Rinson. Is it best to talk flippantly about dashing upon the Sioux with a few hundred cavalry, and thus ending the war? The Sioux are brave men, and have oftener than otherwise won victories from their equals in number. Is it best to despise them as feeble enemies, and to experiment with small forces?

Pardon me for this protracted review of the war, and the propriety of the present expedition. I did not intend it when I began to write you. It may, however, serve in some degree to answer the continued harping that we hear from the press on the alleged folly of this expedition.

Those who direct and compose the expedition, and who are responsible for it, are content to abide the only certain test of wisdom or folly—the final results, which before you hear from me again may perhaps be attained.

OCCASIONAL.

New Advertisements.

TENTS TO HIRE.

Hunting, Fishing and Excursion Parties supplied with TENTS at reasonable rates.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Streets.
St. Paul, July 22d, 1863.—1w

WANTED,

Old Rifles, Revolvers, and Double-Barrelled Shot Guns, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, if brought to us within a few days.
H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.
jy22

MATRIMONIAL.

A young Spanish gentleman, aged 22, and of fine personal appearance, desires to correspond with a lady of refined manners, with a view to matrimony. She must be handsome and her age must not exceed twenty. He speaks four languages fluently. Please address
DON JUAN SALVIDO, St. Paul, Min.
Carte de Visites exchanged. jy22-1t*

STRAYED,

While grazing at the head of Wabashaw-st., St. Paul, July 18th, 1863, one yoke of cattle, described as follows: One is a dark red, with wide long horns, and a white face, the other is of a yellow color, with a white tail. Both had a small line around their horns. Any person returning said cattle or giving any information that would lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by
THOMAS KENNEDY, at the store of
John P. Kilroy, Sixth-st.,
jy22-3t between Minnesota and Cedar-sts.

GEORGE L. STAPLES,

COUNTY AUDITOR, KANABAC CONUTY, BRUNSWICK, MINNESOTA.

Will attend promptly to payment of Taxes in Kanabec County, and counties adjoining, for non-residents.

Refers (by permission) to—Ex-Gov. Ramsey, St. Paul; Chas. Scheffer, State Treasurer, St. Paul; Hersey, Staples & Co., Stillwater; John McKusick, Stillwater; G. M. Stickney, Taylor's Falls. jy22-1tw*

PALMER'S PURE VINEGAR.

We would inform our old patrons and the public generally, that we are again at our old stand on Sibley-st., manufacturing the above celebrated Vinegar. We are prepared to furnish the trade with the *very best* quality of Vinegar, at prices as low as can be bought in this or any other market. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
jy10-3m C. C. LEWIS & CO.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

[illegible]ARS OF MOR[illegible] PARTICU[illegible]EFEAT. GAN'S DE[illegible]

[illegible]RCE HE SURRENDERS HIS FO[illegible] MINUS JOHN MORGAN.

Forty Minutes Rendered him Good Service.

GEN. LANMAN ATTACKS JACKSON WITHOUT ORDERS.

HE WAS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Fort Powhattan Captured and Lost.

REBEL LOSS DURING SIEGE OF VICKSBURG 43,700.

LEE'S ARMY CHECKED AT BUNKER HILL.

His Pickets Extend from Hedgeville to the Shenandoah River.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S FORCE.

CINCINNATI, July 20.

Morgan, with about 1,000 men has been turned back. He was moving this P. M. towards Gallipolis closely followed by our forces. Squads of his men are being picked up hourly. The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says after the fight at Burlington, the rebels moved up the river to Bellville ahead of gunboats, and by threats compelled the citizens to furnish flat boats by which three hundred escaped to the other shore just as the gunboats hove in sight. The remainder on the Ohio shore were attacked by our forces and scattered. Our men continued picking them up till only about 1,500 were left who finally succeeded in breaking out lines and pushed back in the direction of Burlington.

At 9 o'clock this morning they passed through Harrissonvillee, 10 miles north east of Pomeroy, apparently exhausted with fatigue.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—10 A. M.

The following was just received at Gen. Burnside's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, July 20—P. M.

Lieut. Col. Richmond, A. A. G.:

We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 45th Ohio, of Col. Wolford's brigade, which was in advance of the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this P. M., when a fight ensued which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff.

I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted, taking with him a small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I found it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and the men.

The number killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of colonels, majors, and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow.

(Signed) SHACKELFORD, Brig. Gen.

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

HALIFAX, July 20.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool the 11th, and Queenstown the 12th, has arrived. Breadstuffs very dull. Weather favorable for crops.

Political news not reported.

The Daily *News* says we are under the impression the American war will be soon closed, through its growing unpopularity at the North, and the Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington.

The *Times* says we may expect in a week to hear of President Davis being in Washington, almost a decision of the war itself, compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders,

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says in view of the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lincoln, should another government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossible, to refuse to acknowledge it.

STRAGGLERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Post's* Washington special says our cavalry has captured a large number of stragglers from Lee's retreating army in the last two days.

TRAITORS IN THE COLD.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last evening, thirty-three members were expelled for not taking the oath of allegiance.

FROM VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, July 20.

From D. F. Parker, who left Vicksburg on the 15th, I learn the following: Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federal forces under Gen. Herron on the 13th; 250 prisoners were captured.

The gunboat De Kalb, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water, and will be raised. No lives were lost.

The rebels burned three transports lying above the city.

[illegible] eight or ten steamers are up the Sou[illegible] Yazoo. [illegible]an was removed from his command by Sh[illegible] Sherman, it is stated, for disobeying orders, [illegible] and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th, and was repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

Sherman is besieging Johnston at Jackson, who is supposed to have 50,000 men.

It is said Johnston cannot escape.

A steamer was loading at Vicksburg with rebel sick and wounded for Mobile, by way of New Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, conveyed by gunboats, had gone up Red River under command of Gen. Ransom. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Milliken's Bend and Lake Providence are said to be suffering considerably from sickness.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has several dispatches from Jackson. One dated the 14th states that Pemberton and staff arrived last night. An officer who accompanied them stated that they met Gen. Osterhaus' body going to Vicksburg. He was killed on the 12th.

A dispatch of the 15th states that the enemy had been shelling the city all the evening.

Another division of Burnside's command reached Grant to-day.

JACKSON, July 16.—The enemy made heavy demonstrations on our right and center but were repulsed. Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements, which are pressed on our right to cross Pearl river and flank us.

An entire block in the city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday.

It is thought the federals are trying to flank us, as their cavalry tried to cross four miles above last night.

A dispatch of the 12th states that we captured the flags of the 28th, 41st and 53d Illinois regiments.

The federals lost in the charge of Sunday fully one thousand.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Post's* Washington special says there is no truth in the report that Meade has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Returned prisoners from Richmond do not think any of Bragg's forces reached there.

D. H. Hill is commanding troops in Richmond.

Gen. Gilmore will be left in supreme command in the attack on Charleston.

Foster's Headquarters will be at Fortress Monroe and his operations confined to North Carolina and Virginia.

ADMIRAL LEE'S MOVEMENTS ON JAMES RIVER.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The *Commercial's* Fort Monroe letter of the 18th, after referring to the capture of Fort Powhattan on James River, says Admiral Lee detached an ensign and two boats crews as garrison, while the fleet moved further up the river. Shortly after he had left the rebels returned, and gobbled up the insignificant garrison and decamped.

When one of our despatch boats returned the battery and field pieces opened on it. The fire was returned and the rebels withdrew.

Latest reports received here are to the effect that Lee had attacked Fort Darling, with what success, is unknown.

POSITION OF REBEL ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following:

HAGERSTOWN, July 21.—The whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union troops, who have gone in their rear.

Gen. Averill is reported as having been feeling the enemy strongly on their western line of retreat for two days past.

It is believed Gens. Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsburg and Hedgeville—the former 13 miles from Williamsport, and the latter six.

Rebel pickets form a front from Hedgeville to the Shenandoah river, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The whole rebel force is estimated at 60,000 men.

REBEL LOSS AT VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says: During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 43,700 men, about 71,000 stand of arms taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 230 pieces of artillery.

OUR FORCES NEAR PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A Richmond paper of the 14th reports the Federals landing in considerable force at Brandon, on James River, doubtless, it says, to make a raid on the Weldon and Petersburg road.

Brandon is thirty miles from Petersburg.

The Stolen Horses.

NORTHFIELD, July 20.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

The horses concerning which I wrote to you upwards of a week since, as having been stolen from this vicinity, are reported to have been found near Cleveland, Le Sueur county, in the possession of three Indians. One of the Indians was shot and scalped; another was wounded and escaped, and the third escaped unhurt. All the horses were secured. A horse belonging to one of the capturing party was killed by the Indians.

All this is rumor, not fully authenticated. We shall know the particulars more fully soon.

Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

Violent Proceedings on Wednesday.

HORRIBLE MURDERS AND OUTRAGES!

A Correct Version of Colonel O'Brion's Death.

Indian Cruelty Surpassed.

A HANGING NEGRO SET ON FIRE

Another Hung and Hacked to Pieces!

THE RIOT OF WEDNESDAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 16th.

At an early hour yesterday morning the insurgents again assembled and renewed their assaults upon persons and property, which they continued during the day. There was a general suspension of business on the Bowery and Avenues, more than two-thirds of the stores being closed. A large number of stores on Broadway were also closed. The proprietors of several stores in Chatham street packed up their stock in boxes ready for removal in the event of the rioters visiting that section. There were no stages or cars running either on Broadway, Bowery or the Avenues, and as a consequence, those streets were thronged with pedestrians.

About 11 o'clock in the morning a man dressed in a red shirt, blue pants and blue cap, entered the extensive printing establishment of A. C. Alvord, No. 15 Vandewater street, and requested an interview with the proprietor, which was granted. He said that he came to give him notice to close his establishment. Whereupon Mr. Alvord asked him by what authority he gave such notification. He replied, "By the authority of the mob." Mr. A. remarked, "You give me this notice as a friend, I believe?" "Yes," said he, "I formerly worked for you, and don't want to see you injured. The delegate then left, but returned in fifteen minutes, and addressing himself to Mr. Alvord, said, "Excuse me, but I must go through this building and see that everything is as I say." Mr. Alvord said, "You'll find us all right." At this time the men employed in the building had for the most part gone away, Mr. A. having requested them to go home during the delegate's absence.

Some conversation ensued between Mr. Alvord, several of his workmen, who were present, and the stranger, when the latter remarked that the authorities had sent for a military power (mentioning particularly the 7th Regiment), and that they were to be here to-day and attempt to put down the mob. Says he: "We were not organized yesterday, but are to-day; and we're going to see who's to be put down and who is not. The mob ain't commenced yet." He then went on to say that the hour fixed upon for the organization to move was at 12 1-2 o'clock, and that all places refusing to comply with their notice to close would be burned to the ground. He said he was one of the leaders, and loaded the gun yesterday that fired into the marines, and should load it again to-day. After some bragadocia remarks about what he could do and what he would do, he went away, and soon after Mr. Alvord closed the place.

Similar notifications were given at Gray's printing offices, corner of Frankfort and Dutch streets, Harper Brothers, and at other printing offices down town, the proprietors of which generally complied with the demand of the representatives of the insurgents, who wore a sort of badge. All of these delegates were in their shirt sleeves, and no attempt was made to arrest them.

RIOT IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

At an early hour in the morning, a colored man, it is said, but with what degree of truth we were unable to learn, got into an altercation with a man named Maney, in West Thirty-second street, whom he shot with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his brain.

Dr. Brooks was called upon to dress the wound, but pronounced the case hopeless, and ordered the man to be taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The mother and brother of Maney, who lived near by, immediately raised an alarm, and in a moment a dozen or more rioters rushed to the scene, all howling and yelling.

The firing and shouting soon raised a crowd of between 200 and 300 others. The mob soon gave chase to the colored man, and seized him as he was entering his residence, No. 94 Thirty-second st. Dragging him into the middle of the street they jumped upon him and pounded him with their fists and with stones until life was extinct. "Hang him"—"hang him," was the cry, and procuring a piece of rope, the crowd suspended the lifeless body of the unfortunate from the limb of a tree where he remained hanging several hours. This fiendish act accomplished, the insurgents cried, "burn the house," when a rush was made upon No. 94, and the door soon burst open. After gutting the building, which was only two stories in hight, they set fire to and destroyed it. The firemen arriving upon the ground in response to the alarm, saved the adjoining property from injury.

Meantime a woman told the mob that a row of tenement houses in the rear were occupied by colored people, when the ringleader, armed with a cudgel, entered the place in search of the inmates, but they had effected their escape, having been apprised of their danger by some friendly neighbors, at the commencement of the outbreak. Incensed at the escape of their prey, the mob burned the buildings. Upon the arrival of the police the mob fled, and the body of the unfortunate man was cut down, and removed to the dead-house.

At a late hour, the mob, strongly reinforced, again appeared in the neighborhood, when they were fired upon by a company of military who had been ordered to the spot. Several of the rioters were killed, but we could not ascertain their names.

RIOT ON SECOND AVENUE.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a mob suddenly pounced upon several families of colored people, residing in the rear of No. 147 East Twenty-eigth street, beating every one upon whom they could lay their hands in a brutal manner. A man named Van Cleff was beaten over the head with a crowbar, and left for dead in the street. Thence they entered Broadway alley, and killed a man named Alfred Dudley. All the furniture found in the houses was smashed and the buildings fired. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police and the military.

FROM ANOTHER REPORTER.

West of Broadway, below Twenty-sixth street, all was quiet at 9 o'clock last night. A crowd was at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street at that time. This was the scene of the hanging of a negro in the morning and another at six o'clock in the evening.

The body of the one hung in the morning presented a shocking appearance at the Station-House. His fingers and toes had been sliced off, and there was scarcely an inch of his flesh which was not gashed. Late in the afternoon, a negro was dragged out of his house in West Twenty-seventh street, beaten down on the sidewalk, pounded in a horrible manner, and then hanged to a tree.

ANOTHER NEGRO HANGED.

Last evening about five o'clock, a gang of rioters entered the house of a colored man near the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, and commenced beating him in the most unmerciful manner. A company of soldiers passing that way caused the rioters to desist and retreat, but they returned immediately and hanged the poor unoffending negro.

A WHITE MAN SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

Late in the afternoon yesterday a well-dressed man in the mob on Thirty-third street got into an altercation with a soldier and refused to leave when ordered so to do. The soldier, without further parley, fired upon him and killed him.

RIOTERS THREATEN TO LIBERATE REBEL PRISONERS.

The rioters having threatened to liberate the rebel prisoners on their arrival at Jersey City, Dr. McDougal, the Medical Director, telegraphed to Philadelphia to have them sent by boat to David's Island, where they can be guarded with gunboats.

CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Yesterday a couple of men in their shirt sleeves, on horseback, drove up to a crowd of rioters on Third Avenue, near Thirty-third street, and called for cheers for Jeff. Davis, and they were given with a will. One of these men was armed with an ax handle and the other had a revolver.

COLORED FAMILIES MOVING.

A number of poor colored families in various parts of the city collected their scanty supplies of furniture on carts and moved from their homes yesterday. They had to work amid the sneers and threats and cruel assaults of the rioters, whose merciless tyranny spared neither sex nor age. They had to watch for opportunities to make their escape when the rioters were out of sight.

CATTLE MARKET SUSPENDED.

The cattle market at Allerton's opened on Monday morning with about 3,700 head of beef cattle, which found a ready market at about a quarter of a cent over last week's closing figures. But in a few hours the riot in the 19th Ward, in the centre of which the market grounds are located, attracted the attention of the butchers and drovers, so that by noon business was nearly suspended.

Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. the crowd marched up Forty-fourth street, numbering some 800, on their way to the doomed Colored Orphan Asylum, and perceiving an unlucky policeman standing in Allerton's Hotel washroom, rushed in, and after ransacking the bar and pillaging the rooms, set fire under the stairs, and in a few minutes the building was blazing on all four corners.

Messrs. Allerton & Co. and their clerks had barely time to escape with their lives. Most of their books and papers were destroyed, and the wearing apparel of all the guests stolen. We saw one man who succeeded in getting his trunk out and an armful of loose clothing. He was then set upon and robbed of all he had. A grab was then made at his watch and the chain broke, which saved it. A vigorous effort was made to break open Allerton's safe, but the fire grew too hot before they got inside. The safe was taken out yesterday, and the money, a very large sum, found uninjured.

TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph operator tried to put his instrument at work yesterday at Hunt's Bridge, on the Harlem road, and got the privilege of using a portion of a store, when a copperhead came in and told the proprietor that if he allowed the telegraph there, he would send for the mob and gut his store. So he was compelled to request the operator to remove his instruments. Such is the reign of terror.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was guarded last night by soldiers, who were quartered in the bar-room, the bar being closed. The whole of the large hall on the ground floor was overlaid with a broad flooring ten feet from the marble one, on which the soldiers are to be stationed in case of an attack, out of the reach of the mob, and in a situation to fire upon them to the best advantage. Hot water is also ready to be thrown upon the mob. The entrance was barricaded with trunks and patrolled by armed men. The boaders in the house have organized for defense.

The mob in Seventh avenue were loud in their threats against the colored people last evening, and more outrages were apprehended in that quarter.

ATTACKED BY A ROWDY.

A well-dressed man, standing on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street last evening, was assailed unawares by a rowdy armed with a club, who felled him with a blow, saying "You have got $300, and I have not." Some persons passing at the time came to the assistance of the assailed person, and the rowdy made his escape.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE ARSENAL.

Nearly all day yesterday there were demonstrations by the rioters in Seventh avenue, in the vicinity of the arsenal. Cannon had been placed so as to command all the approaches to the arsenal, and a strong force of cavalry was on the ground. These preparations had the effect to keep the mob at a respectful distance, but the spirit of turbulence manifested itself occasionally, and as often was met by a terrible retribution from the military. The cannon were brought into play several times during the day, resulting in the killing and wounding of between forty and fifty, men, women, and children. Toward night, the mob found a negro man, and, after nearly killing him, hung him to a lamp post at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue.

REFUSAL OF THE POLICE TO PROTECT HOMELESS COLORED PERSONS.

We have had so much occasion to commend the action of the police in this riot, that we are truly grieved to have to record a remarkable proceeding in the Twenty-first Ward. The facts are these:

A colored woman, upwards of sixty years old, who had been living with her son in a comfortable home near Bull's Head, was threatened by the mob, and, as she had seen her colored neighbors' house burned down over their heads, she gathered up a few of her most important personal chattels, placed them in a position of supposed safety and herself went forth to a police station-house to find protection.

She found the house and was refused admittance. She went forth, and while being hunted from one avenue to another, she was taken in charge by a gentleman, who conducted her, being assisted a part of the way by another gentleman, through jeering crowds, to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-House in Twenty-ninth street.

Here, while the gentlemen who had taken her thither, was explaining the matter to a Sergeant in charge, another man, who was not in his uniform, took the poor old creature by the arm, and turned her out of doors.

As there was on the corner of Twenty-ninth street, and in sight of the station-house, a crowd who had been all day engaged in hunting down and stoning to death every negro they could spy, the fate of the unhappy woman may be imagined.

DETECTIVES AMONG THE THIEVES.

The thieves having made considerable plunder since the beginning of the riots, it was determined to see where they were, and stop as many of them as possible from further operations, until the finishing up of the existing insurrection to the laws.

Accordingly, Sergeant Young gave orders to his force to proceed at once, and lock up all the thieves they could find. They visited all the rendezvous of thieves within a short distance of the Central Police, bringing away every person that they found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highway robberies were perpetrated in every part of the city.

The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the day in Wall street, and brokers and bank messengers were exceedingly careful how they went about with large amounts of money in their hands.

A large number of clipper ships on each side of the city were hauled out into the streams and anchored.

Governor Seymour established his headquarters yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In consequence of the damage to the railroads, milkmen were unable to obtain their usual supply of the lacteal fluid from the country.

A gentleman drawn to the scene of the riot in Nineteenth street at the time of the repulse found the neighborhood too hot to be pleasant.

One man near him had a spent ball drop into his shirt bosom, and another was grazed on the head by a musket ball, when our informant retreated slowly to prevent suspicion. He had proceeded but a short distance when he heard a pistol snap; he looked behind him and saw a man skulking behind a fence, with a pistol pointed at him.

A second and a third time he heard the click of the hammer, but the pistol did not go off. A little further on he saw another man behind a post pointing a gun at him; but he made good his escape around the corner, and soon afterward heard both the pistol and the gun go off. Whether any person was shot or not we did not learn.

Many women visited the police station to inquire after their husbands whom they had not heard of since Sunday night.

The ruins of the various buildings destroyed by the mob swarmed with men and boys in search of valuables that might have escaped destruction.

A SAMPLE OF THE ROBBERIES.

A German grocer, named Lockmanus, on Third avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, was on Tuesday night made the victim of a terrible outrage. He and his family, consisting of a wife and four children, had retired for the night, when between 11 and 12 o'clock eight ruffians broke into the room, and by threats of taking his life induced him to show them where he had some $30 hidden.

Having secured this, they dragged his wife and child out of bed, and threatened to take his heart's blood if he did not show where the rest of his money was. The poor man could only point to the place where he had concealed his money.

The rioters possessed themselves of four hundred dollars, and then left, after showering the foulest epithets upon him and his helpless family. A gang of the same fellows went to the German occupants of the block on Third Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and threatened that if they did not join the rioters they would set the whole block on fire.

The *Tribune* gives still another version of the killing of Col. O'Brien which is undoubtedly the correct one. Eastern journals should say no more about the barbarism of scalping Indians in Minnesota:

THE KILLING OF COL. O'BRIEN.

The following are the facts and circumstances connected with the death of this unfortunate man, as related by a gentleman of perfect trustworthiness, the Rev. Mr. Clowry, the Irish Roman Catholic clergyman, who was a witness from first to last of the scenes of which he speaks, and who, in his capacity of priest, administered the last sacraments of the Church to his dying countryman.

Col. O'Brien, early on Monday, volunteered his services and those of his regiment (the 11th N. Y. Volunteers), to assist in putting down the mob, and this fact becoming known to the crowd of rioters, highly incensed them, for they appeared to think they had a sort of claim on their countryman, if not to assist them at least not to take up arms against them. Col. O'Brien was given command of a detachment of U. S. Marines in addition to his own regiment.

Before, however, his soldiers had arrived, he appeared in front of his house in full uniform, with his sword in his hand, and proceded nearly two blocks out of his way, near to where the crowd was collected, and began to upbraid them in the most intemperate language. He is said to have applied to them terms which cannot be presented in print, and continued to do so. His language seems to have been uncalled for.

The crowd at this time offered no violence, and only replied with muttered threats. The Colonel then retired indoors, and remained some time. In the interval his command of troops had arrived and formed in line near Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue. The Colonel came out put himself at their head, and having completed his military dispositions he left them and proceeded to the drug store of Mr. Tudor, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, which he entered to make some slight purchase.

Having procured what he wanted, he came out, and, the crowd having gathered somewhat nearer the door than they had been before, he cocked his revolver and advanced directly towards them. Whether, on this occasion he used more intemperate language is not known, but, as he came forward a woman took up a stone and threw it at him; did not traverse more than half of the distance between them, but on the instant the Colonel presented his revolver and fired. The ball being aimed low struck the earth, ricocheted and struck the woman on the knee. She instantly fell, and from that moment the Colonel's fate was sealed.

The mob made a rush at him, and in an instant he was knocked down, trampled under foot, and the heartless, cruel mob were upon him. His revolver was taken from him, his sword was broken into fragments, and every fist that could get within reach, every club that could be brought to bear, every brick or stone that could be thrown with true aim, every heel that could hit the head of the unfortunate man, was put into requisition. In a moment he was beaten insensible, which fact is the only consolation left to his friends, for the cruelties and indignities offered afterwards to his body, had they been entered by a being capable of feeling, would have been too horrible for belief.

Having been struck to the earth, he was seized by a hundred hands and dragged into an alleyway, out of the sight of his wife and children, and also almost within sight of his troops, who, of course, had no idea of the atrocities being perpetrated on their commander, and there he was beaten and kicked and clubbed for hours. The first blow was struck this officer about two P. M.—he did not see till 8 P. M. All the intervening time he was surrounded by the crowd, who refused to permit any one to render him any assistance, and when a humane druggist went to him and gave him a drink of water, the mob entered his store and gutted it from end to end.

For all these hours this man lay there, watched over by some of the mob, and whenever a groan, or a sigh, or a heavy-labored breath would give token of life, there was always a ready foot to kick his bleeding head, or a ready hand to dash his head against the paving-stones. And this where his wife and children could almost see him and hear his groans.

At about 6 P. M., or perhaps before, Father Clowry, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, who had witnessed the whole scene, vainly endeavored to prevent the deed of violence, entreated permission of the mob to administer to the dying man the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. He argued to them, "The man is already dying; he can never recover; you have done your worst; now pray let me remove his body, and render to him the last offices of our church." The answer was, "You can do your office *here*, and we will protect you in it, but no one shall remove the man from where he lies."

Finding all further remonstrance useless, the Rev. Father gave to the dying man the consolation of the church as he lay. He remained with him till he died, which was at 8 o'clock. Even then the mob would not permit him to be removed, but threatened with vengeance any one who should approach the bleeding body.

At about 9 o'clock P. M. a new riot in another direction attracted the attention of the crowd, and taking advantage of the lull in the excitement, Fathers Clowry and McNulty obtained possession of the body, procured a cart from the street, placed the corpse upon it, and with the help of some bystanders conveyed it to the Dead-House of Bellevue Hospital.

MR. ANDREWS, THE MOB LEADER.

The mysterious "Mr. Andrews of Virginia" who addressed the howling mob up town on Monday, telling them that they must organize and "crush this damned Abolition draft into the dust," and offering to lead them himself, has been accepted, it seems, and throughout these three days of riot has hounded on his pack of savages to their deeds of violence. An apostle of carnage, he has marched at their head and incit d them to deeds at which the manhood of a free people should revolt. Where poor unoffending negroes were beaten dead, then hung, and their mangled corpses trodden in the mire by the feet of brutal men and women, where private houses of peaceable citizens have been sacked and burned, where widows and orphans have been turned almost naked into the streets, where barricades have arisen, and every infamous outrage has been perpetrated, this self-elected Virginia "gentleman" has been foremost in the fray. Mounted upon a horse, no doubt stolen from a private stable, clad in a red shirt and brandishing a saber, he has been a chosen leader of the pack of robbers and murderers.

What debt of gratitude do not the people of New York owe to this scion of chivalry and the few associates who have imitated his boldness and malignity! How effectually have these gentlemen written their names in the fire and blood of our city! If fathers, mothers, and children have been shot, their families may thank these men, who roused the fierce passions of the mob, and turned men into incarnate devils. And what redress are we to have for all these murders, arsons, burglaries, and this insurrection? If some blessed bullet does not lodge in his brain, or some trusty club crack his scull, how is "Mr. Andrews of Virginia" to the brought to the gallows? Suppose him captured and imprisoned, who shall guard us from the mockery of a sham trial, on writ of habeas corpus, and speedy acquittal by a Copperhead Judge? If we had had a commanding general possessed of energy, a Governor thoroughly loyal, and a Mayor not absolutely paralyzed with fear, this howling fiend, this emissary and spy of the Rebels would have been shot at the head of his rioters on Tuesday, and this community spared the mortification of his subsequent career of crime.

GEN. M'CLELLAN VOLUNTEERS HIS SERVICES.

General McClellan arrived in the city early in the forenoon, and proceeded to Gov. Seymour's headquarters, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and volunteered his services to Gov. Seymour in any capacity that they might be useful in restoring quiet to the city.

The Governor sought his advice in regard to the organization of sufficient forces. McClellan soon after went up town, but again returned to see if he could be of any assistance.

STATEN ISLAND.

A mob gathered at Stapleton, on Staten Island yesterday morning, after destroying the railrood depot, ran up the main street in a body yelling like demons, until they arrived at the Lyceum, which they completely sacked. The building contained about 5,000 stacks of arms and a considerable amount of ammunition, which they took. A negro who happened to be present at the time the assault upon the Lyceum was made, was set upon by the mob, who, after having dragged him to a place known as Rocky Hollow, hung him to the limb of a tree.

From the N. Y. World.

A NEGRO HUNG BY THE MOB.

About half past seven o'clock a negro living in Cornelius street, near Bleecker, was set upon by the mob, and, to protect himself, drew a revelver and shot a white man. He then was pursued by the mob, who overtook him in Clarkson street, near Hudson, stripped him of everything but his shirt, and hung him to a tree. While he was hanging one of the rioters lighted a match and set fire to the victim's shirt.

A NEGRO SHOOTS A RIOTER AND IS HIMSELF KILLED.

About 8 o'clock last evening four negroes were seen running down Carman street, with a large crowd in close pursuit. One of the negroes being overtaken, turned and fired upon his pursuer, shooting him with three bullets, and killing him instantly. The negroes then separated, each taking a different route. The pursuit of the three others was given up, but they pursued the first to near the corner of Varick street, where he was secured and very badly beaten. His cries for mercy were perfectly awful and horrifying. He was beaten till dead, and then hung to a tree. The field was then left to a party of boys, who amused themselves by building a fire around and under him; but he was two high for the flames to reach him, and the rain finally put out the fire. He was stripped completely naked. It is said that one of the others was afterward caught and killed in Spring street.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

A most awful scene occurred in Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, where five negroes were hunted down by the mob, who became so terribly enraged at them that they beat four of them to death. The fifth man was reserved for the more fearful vengeance of the excited crowd. He was first beaten severely, and then suspended from a lamp-post until death ensued. The mob, some of whom were women, uttering taunts and jeers, and fiercely striking the body as it hung. The body was then cut down, stripped of its clothing, and thrown naked into the middle of the street, where it lay upon its back, a fearful monument of mob law. The crowd then gave loud cheers. As soon as information could reach headquarters a heavy force was sent to the place to rescue the body.

From the N. Y. Herald.

CHINESE ATTACKED.

The Chinese were also attacked, a man in New Bowery having persuaded the crowd that they were but a "modification of the negro." Some one disputed this theory, and quite a family quarrel occurred at once. Several blews were struck, the anti-Chinesemen, in the end, getting the worst of it. Afterwards there was a general attack upon all "American citizens of Chinese origin," and John, in a state of terror, has thrown himself upon the police for protection. The representatives of this race in New York are a peculiar people. They seem to have a thorough dislike to white men, but a very great regard for white women. Most of them are married to females who care only for a husband, and are not particular about his nativity or appearance. The wives "wear the breeches," and John is as obedient to their order as a child. He is a harmless creautre anyhow, and only the idea that he is a "modification of the negro," as the orator expressed it, brought down the blow upon his head in the Fourth ward. In a few days they will be about as usual.

ANOTHER NEGRO HUNG.

Our reporter, returning from a very hard day's work in a hired carriage, saw suspended from a lamp post, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, a negro man, apparently about thirty years of age, with a segar stuck in his mouth, and a piece of paper pinned upon his breast, with some words written upon it, which he could not read.

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On and after this date, by special arrangement,

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Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

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The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

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Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

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St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

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Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

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C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *College Medical Chirurgie*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he, like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a specialty during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocele, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

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JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

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(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jy3

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SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

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Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

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Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

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LINEN COATS,

PLAN LINEN DRILL PANTS,

AND A FINE LOT OF FIGURED

MARSEILES VESTS,

All of which we are prepared to sell at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

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This Popular Loan

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July 6, 1863. jy7-2w

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Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT,

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☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

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Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

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AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND OF

BOOT & SHOE,

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GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

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We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

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☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

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GREAT BARGAINS.

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Comprising all the

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USLIN AND CHAPI DE LAINES,

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GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

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For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

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Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

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We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

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SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Pensdale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

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We would say that we have a large stock of

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1863. 1863. 1863.

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AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first-class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 1 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlanda, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Angusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

ap21-dly

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 147 Murray street.
Boston office, 49 Washington street.
mar26dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter Boxes Raisins, crop of 1862, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.
dec19

PRINTERS' INKS.

A variety, kinds and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 50 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Tinned Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
my23tf

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where I would find me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a continuance of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

A. L. CARPENTER.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
Would call attention to a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shotgun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS.
Ilion, N. Y.
jel-3dm*

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill cast Iron Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Iron turning, $2 per day. Particular attention to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to. Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. dly

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$25 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 11, 1863.—d&w3m

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 712 and 713, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay all and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 8th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors.
je9 s-7w

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT.

ST. PAUL.

ap15-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *largest size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19 1 jan 1]

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ 112 BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap19-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN,

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, Now York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
mar15-1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandies,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts.. St. Paul.

TAKEN UP.

The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.
BRIDGET MANLEY,
jy15-3t* Near the German Catholic Church, St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, Mckinney and Moore,.....Boston
je11d&o1m&w1p w

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Masfets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND GRAIN.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

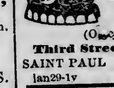
AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For ——
jan1-d1y



DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL ..... MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

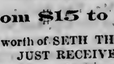
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street,  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Saint Paul Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

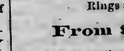
$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y



Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST.

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEARNESS.
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Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank,

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE,

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or

THE CITY.

CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council held a regular meeting yesterday, President Murray in the chair.

Present—Aldermen Paine, Steele, Thomson, Wright, King, Reed, Eddy, Fink, Gross and Betz.

GRADING AND EXTENSION OF THIRD STREET.

The resolution of Alderman Thomson for the opening and grading of Third street from Sibley street across the swamp to Commercial street, was taken up and at last passed. The clerk was ordered to advertise for proposals, to be received up to August 1, to finish the work by November 1.

THE ROBERTSON PROPERTY ON THE UPPER LEVEE.

The matter of securing the title to a certain portion of land owned by Col. Robertson, and which is needed for the extension of the Upper Levee so as to join it with the Lower Levee, was taken up for final action. After some debate, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to issue to D. A. Robertson one year improvement bonds for the sum of $4,000, less the amount of his city taxes, upon his giving a title to his interest in the Levee, satisfactory to the City Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trustees of the German Catholic church were granted permission to quarry rock for their new school building out of Roberts street.

Twenty-five dollars was voted to the Sisters of Charity for the support of Michael White's children.

The monthly bounty was ordered to be paid to recruits enlisting from this county into Hatch's battalion.

CITY JUSTICE.

A communication was received from N. Gibbs, City Justice, asking for a vacation of two weeks owing to ill health.

Ald. Murray moved that the leave be granted, and that Esq. H. M. Dodge be installed in his place for the interim.

Ald. King moved to amend the motion so as to read Esq. Strother. Lost.

The original motion was then carried.

Council adjourned.

WE are indebted to Sergeant A. H. Reed, of company K, Second regiment, for copies of late Southern papers.

Mr. Clark, of the St. Anthony *News* also has our thanks for a bundle of secesh sheets. The Charleston *Mercury* is the poorest looking paper in the collection, being printed on a dingy half sheet, that resembles brown wrapping paper.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Williams & Bro. state to us that Stickney, the fellow who was committed for highway robbery, was not in their employ at the time, nor for two months previous, as they had discharged him at that time. The job of painting the house of ill-fame referred to was procured by him after that date through the influence of a city official, and his (Stickney's) reported "wife" who was at the aforesaid place.

THE Minnehaha boys have a miniature fireman on the top of their flag-pole. On the night of the celebration, he, like some of the boys, got rather mixed up. Since then he has been pointing one way with his trumpet, and running in another. We observe he has been taken down for repairs.

ONE of the young dry goods merchants of the city went up to Mankato recently and staid a few days, tarrying in that Jericho for the purpose of raising a goatee. When rallied on his return at the scantiness of the crop, he declared it was "owing to the drought."

MILITARY.—The by-laws of the officers School of Instruction are amended now so that Sergeants of companies can be admitted as members.

This class is progressing finely, and will be the means of diffusing a great deal of military knowledge among the people.

JOHN T. HALSTED, who had a part of his left hand shot off at Bull Run in 1861, and is now in the engineer corps, had a horse shot under him at the battle of Gettysburg, and ran other narrow escapes.

A NEW ISLAND has appeared in the middle of the river, above the bridge. Some enterprising individual will be pre-empting it, and laying off a new town, if the low water continues.

SUPREME COURT adjourned *sine die* on Monday.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.—20,000 SOLD IN TEN DAYS.—"Life on a Georgia Plantation." Journal of a residence on a Georgia Plantation in 1838 '39. By Frances Anne Kemble. 12mo. cloth. Price $1.25. "The Journal of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, during her residence upon a plantation in Georgia, as the wife of the proprietor, is the most thrilling and remarkable picture of the interior social life of the slaveholding section in this country, that has ever been published. Our previous accounts of that life have been derived from outside observers. But the Journal of Mrs. Kemble was jotted down from day to day as she lived upon the plantation of which she was mistress. There is no excuse, no palliation of facts, but the whole system is laid bare and quivering before the eye. So faithful and final a witness we have not had. Even Uncle Tom's Cabin is only founded upon facts. The Journal of Mrs. Kemble is fact itself." For sale by D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, Min.

NEW GOODS AT MERRILL'S—A general Assortment—cheap for cash.

NO BETTER PROOF REQUIRED.—It has not yet been publicly denied that the Chemical Saleratus made by D. B. DeLand & Co., is all that its friends have claimed—that is a pure and wholesome article. This cannot be denied in face of the testimony of chemists and those best qualified to judge.

BASE IMPOSITION AND SWINDLE.—Some unprincipled persons have been putting up a *worthless* article of saleratus and palming it off to the trade for D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This saleratus is put up in different shades of dingy-colored paper, with the name of "B. B. DeLand & Co." on the wrapper, instead of "D. B. DeLand & Co.," with the reading on our Chemical Saleratus copied *verbatim*. None need be deceived if they will observe that the "Celebrated Chemical Saleratus" is put up with the name of D. B. DeLand & Co., and not B. B. DeLand & Co. on the wrapper, and it is always put up in *bright red* wrappers, with a *fac simile* of our Factory on the front of each package. Beware of imposters, and be sure and get the genuine D. B. Deland & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus and you will get the best saleratus in the known world. D. B. DELAND & CO.

jy21 3td, 2tw, 1w*

FOR SALE,

A neat Brick Cottage House and Lot, with a good well of water and out Buildings and shade trees &c., with five rooms on first floor, also a good cellar; within eight minutes' walk of the Postoffice; cheap for cash. For further particulars enqure of JAS. H. MURRAY,

jy22-1w Opposite the American House.

THE INDIAN WAR.

FROM LE SUEUR COUNTY.

The Waterville Heroes—A Chase of Thirty Miles—Battle of Scotch Lake—Dead Indians—Three Fine Horses Rescued and One Shot.

Editors of the St. Paul Press.

[We have already published accounts from various sources of the killing of two Indians in Le Sueur County, but as the time will soon come when all these incidents of the border will be treasured in the local history of the times, we gladly publish our correspondent's more full and detailed account of the affair.]

You will no doubt be somewhat astonished to learn that here, in this interior county, some one hundred and twenty miles from the frontier, *Sioux Indians*, regardless of the peace of the inhabitants, and in defiance of the military stationed to the west of us, would dare to pollute the soil of his hitherto quiet and prosperous county. Yet, so it is, and for further details: On Wednesday, the 15th inst., two men, Benjamin and George Evans, were cutting hay on a marsh two and a half miles northwest of Waterville, about ten A. M. they espied three Indians mounted, going in a westerly direction. The Sioux halted for a moment, saw the men and then went on. Evans and his son left immediately for the Village of Waterville and told their story. Some of them believed it, others were skeptical, while others again, hooted the idea of Indians being in the settlement. Still, a few determined men prepared for the "war path." B. F. Wyant, Benjamin Evans, George Evans, John Ritchie, John Davis, Henry Van Blerican, Morgan Snell, and a small boy, Pat Holan, shouldered their rifles, took two horses and started in pursuit, intending to follow their trail to victory or to death.

Two were appointed to devote all their attention to the tracks, while the others were to watch for the wily foe, and guard against a surprise. Thus did those faithful men pursue the Indians for four miles, where they found the remains of a hog that had just fallen to appease the hunger of the Sioux. Still on they went in the direction of Cleveland. Yet avoiding the roads, and, in many instances, leaving the clearings at a safe distance to the right or left. Night found the respective forces on the banks of *Scotch Lake*, about five miles from Cleveland. Here the men of Waterville got some refreshment and lay on the trail anxiously waiting for the light of another day. Here they were joined by some of the inhabitants, while others mounted horses and came ahead to inform the people of this town. Just at the dawn of day, the 16th, young Auley said the Indians crossed the Cleveland road, still did not dare to fire lest it might not be the enemy. However, subsequent examinations proved that he had indeed seen them. And you will bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that this was the first time that they had been discovered since the morning of the 15th; and with such facts before you, you will be able to estimate the zeal, determination, and pluck of the *Waterville Band*. New men were hastening to the scene of conflict. This township, long since stripped of a large pro portion of her best men (some of which have fallen on other fields in defence of their country's flag,) now directed the aged and the mere youths to take such weapons as they had, and meet the foe. The wives and mothers wept, left as they were in many instances, alone and unprotected.

As we neared *Scotch Lake*, firing was heard in the distance, and all were anxious for the conflict, but the battle had already been fought and won by the boys from Waterville.

The Indians made a halt on the north side of the lake, dismounted and prepared for fight in a place of extraordinary natural strength, with a steep bluff thickly wooded, and on the south declining to a marsh. From the height which they occupied they could see to a considerable distance, being protected by a thick second growth of hickory, sumac, etc. While in this position the whites advanced within ten rods before they saw the Indians. They cooly fired, and the Indians gave to the old frontiermen that sure evidence of having tasted death, a hasty elevation of the arms and a spasmodic elongating of the body. Just as they had felt the Waterville pills two of them brought their guns to their shoulder, but did not fire. Now did the men of Waterville show proper discretion. They had discharged their guns, while the Indians had theirs in reserve. So they fell back in good order, until the Cleveland men joined them. In the meantime two shots were fired by the Indians, and when our friends returned to the battlefield they found that a noble horse (John Ritchie's) had received the fire of both guns, and was in the agonies of death.

Now every eye was strained for Indians, and some twenty rods from the scene of the first fight a party of Cleveland men espied a Sioux behind a log, where no doubt he had crawled to die. Still they had no knowledge of his wounds, and some six shots were fired before he fell to rise no more. On examination he was found to have been shot through the navel and left arm, in the first attack.

About this time, 2 P. M., at least seventy men were in the woods seeking the other two Indians. The wounded one was tracked to the edge of the lake, where he divested himself of all this world's wealth and took (I think) his last *cold bath*; the *rifle that might be of use to his enemies, he secreted perhaps in the lake. A red cloth sash, a splendid knife, flints and steel, tobacco pouch, medicine bag, bow and splendid quiver of steel pointed arrows*, and many other articles were found on the waters edge, and the sash gives ample evidence of the steady hand of Mr. Van Blaiscen. The ball entered above the hip, and went through his body. The sash was saturated with blood so that I hesitated not to count him as slain, still we could not find the body. Wild rice, tall grass, and pond lilies, here cover the whole surface of the lake, so that it is not strange that our search for this dead Sioux was ineffectual.

Sioux No. 1 was taken to Cleveland and there scalped; No. 2 we hope to find next week floating on the bosom of Scotch lake—and now for No. 3:

This fellow, finding himself deproived of assistance, took the trail of the three stolen horses, and went back almost in the trail of the morning. About 5 o'clock P. M. Mr. Hiram Meeker saw him crossing a marsh east of the lake, leading the horse. Meeker fired at him but failed to hit. The Indian, though in plain sight, disdained to send even a parting glance at Meeker, but entered the woods, and no doubt halted for a considerable time, as two hours must have elapsed before Meeker got assistance—and strange to say the horse was found tied to a tree but a short distance from where the Indian was fired at by Meeker. During this halt the Indian abandoned gun, blanket, and in fact every thing—and just before dark was discovered naked as when born, and again three shots were fired at him, he running like a deer and night ending the chase.

This morning, the 17th, he was again pursued, and with the aid of dogs followed some ten miles, but was not captured at last accounts; yet I feel that he can never reach the lodges of his kindred and expect shortly to hear of his death.

Now for the information of those who lost the horses, I will add that the iron grey, a fine horse, is in the possession of Mr. Calett Hill, of Cleveland, awaiting the claims of the owner; the other two, a sorrel and a claybank, are at Waterville, where they will be cheerfully given up on sufficient proof of ownership.

The women here are excited, the children alarmed, and the men desire me, through the PRESS, to ask Gov. Swift, *in justice to the people, to send us at once without red tape routine, some fifty stand of good arms*, and munitions of war. No man is safe without a trusty weapon, *and we here* have very few of that description.

FREEMAN TATTAL.

Cleveland, Minn., July 17, 1863.

How the Democratic Press of New York fomented the Recent Riot.

WHAT THE NEW YORK EXPRESS SAID.

The New York *Express* of Monday evening, (the edition was not printed before the mob was raging) declared the Conscription Act unconstitutional and tyrannical. It says:

The people, so history establishes, seldom wake up to the loss of their liberties until their liberties are irrevocably gone. It is ever the custom of tyrants to preserve all the forms of law, but so to use their force as to manacle the people forever. When the handcuffs are upon the multitude, and when that multitude are enveloped in a soldiery, resistance to tyranny is vain as resistance to the waves or the winds."

This was to induce the people to believe that the conscription was made in the interest of tyranny. The *Express* further said:

The Conscription Act is purposely made as violent and as odious as possible, as if but to provoke resistance, in order to induce MARTIAL LAW, and the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*—to suspend which Mr. Lincoln is given power under the Indemnity Act.

After going on in the most inflammatory way, the *Express*, in style worthy the hypocritical dodges of personal responsibility behind fair words, which Mr. Vallandigham was accustomed to make, said:

But we beg, we implore the people, the enraged conscripts, under no considerations, to resort to force, or to organize illegal resistance. There can be no successful resistance, because there ought to be no successful resistance, save through the courts of law.

The *Express* closed with this shameful but shameless, malignant and dastardly lie:

If the courts of law cannot protect us from a conscription which puts 4,000,000 of human beings under the absolute military control of one man, our Republic shares the destiny of Greece, of Rome, of the Venetian, Florentine and Pisan Republics, of the struggle of liberty in France and in England, with Cromwell, and we cease, as other Republics have, to exist as *citizens*, but become *subjects and slaves*. The courts of law will certainly preserve the Republic from this awful fate.

WHAT THE WORLD SAID.

The *World* of Monday morning, the draft then being made, said of the law that it was—

A measure which could not have been ventured upon in England even in those dark days when the press-gang filled the English ships-of-war with slaves, and dimmed the glory of England's noblest naval heroes—a measure wholly repugnant to the habits and the prejudices of our people was thrust into the statute book as one might say almost by force. It was not only a conscription, but an act by conscription.

The *World* also tried to make the impression that an undue share of men were to be drawn from New York city, or, as the *World* put it, New York "is to be mulcted in largely more than its due proportion of men."

WHAT THE NEWS SAID.

The *News* (Wood's paper) had an article on "The Iniquitous Conscription." It also urged that there were "frauds in the draft." The *News* also used the following language:

The Conscription Act *will, probably, result in most unpleasant consequences*. There is a lurking mischief in the atmosphere that surrounds this *unwelcome stranger as it now prepares to make a forcible entry across our thresholds*. There are symptoms of wide-spread inclination to extend to it a *hard greeting*, and to meet its intrusion with somewhat *more than passive indignation*.

The *News* also made the most vindictive effort to enrage the poor men, saying the conscription was a blow at them especially.

HOW LEADING DEMOCRATS INCITED THE RIOT.

The New York *Herald*, of Saturday, said:

The speech of Chauncey C. Burr, and his reception at the meeting in the Twentieth Ward on Thursday evening, are calculated to stir up a mob-like spirit in this city. If Mr. Burr is not careful *he will raise a storm that will terminate in insurrection, and bloody scenes in this city*. When this mob spirit is once started no person can tell where it will end, or who will be sacrificed by its vengeance. While Mr. Burr *poured out his invective, counselled resistance to our national authorities, and appealed to the beastly passions of the assemblage*, he still declared himself a Democrat, and would have us understand that he is one of the leaders. But his speech was anything but Democratic in tone.

This Chauncey C. Burr has written a letter to the *Herald, explaining* his speech, in which he counselled resistance to the draft. He says:

The object of the speech was to prevent civil strife—to warn those who are madly waging a social war upon all white men who are content with their Caucassion blood—who will not adopt the new political religion of "negro equality"—that they must stop where they are; that there is a line beyond which a virtuous and free people will not be insulted, bullied, raged and threatened by gangs of graceless fanatics, whose principles they reject with scorn and abhorrance. If there is any civil strife here, it will be commenced by the negro equality revolutionists. The men I addressed will never begin it."

While the riot was in progress a proposition came up before the New York Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday, to defeat the purpose of the draft, by an appropriation from the City Treasury sufficient to pay the $300 exemption for every conscript drawn in that city. Of course the measure passed.

We copy the *World's* report of the remarks made on the occasion:

The Board of Councilmen met at eleven o'clock. President Jones in the chair. The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen was received relating to the draft.

Mr. Russell said that *the opposition was to any draft*.

Mr. Gross said, I agree with the gentleman from the 22d (Mr. Russell) when he says the opposition is to any draft whatever. THE OPPOSITION IS TO THE DRAFT, AND TO THE DRAFT ONLY. The people reason that even if they pay three hundred dollars now, what guarantee is there that they will not again be called next week or week after next? The act under which the draft takes place only exempts such parties from this draft on pay of $300. I am in favor of relieving all from the draft. I am opposed to any unreasonable, unjust draft, like the one now being enforced, which falls so heavily upon the poorer classes. I trust that some amendment may be made, whereby the $300 will only be paid to such as are unable to pay it. There are many who can well afford to pay that sum even out of moneys made out of this war.

Councilman Sandford said *the only way in which the rebellion could be put down was by withdrawing men and money from the Administration*. In the language of Richard O'Gorman, he said: "ARM THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK AGAINST THE AGGRESSIONS OF A CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION." *He was opposed to giving either men or money.*

Councilman Houghton moved the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen be adopted.

The ordinance was then passed by a unanimous vote, 21 being present.

Mr. Gross wished to know whether it was officially known that the draft had been suspended?

The chair stated that it was so informed.

Mr. Gross—In such a case it would be well to have the fact published and placarded through the city.

AT a house in Pennsylvania where General Sickles sought a refuge after he was wounded at Gettysburg, he was obliged to pay five dollars for a night's stay. Doubtless General Lee would have been entertained sumptuously at that house, without fee or charge.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

TUESDAY, July 21.

MERCHANTS.

Thos E Dicky, Faribault; John Knight, Indianapolis: John Bon and lady, do; J R Drake and two daughters, do; Mrs Ellis, do; C B Drake & wife, do; W P Knight, Chicago; L Bostwick, St Anthony; J E Lindholm, Faribault; J M Earle, Arcado, N Y; A Tibbetts, St Peter; A Randall, Mankato; D R Kennedy, Traverse de Sioux; A H Jones, Washington; H M Carpenter, City; J R Mills, St Cloud; L R Bently, do; William E Thorne, Stillwater; J A Dounan, Worcester; G E Thompson, City; G D Jewett, Minneapolis; W W Eastman, do; M J G Crosswell, Monticello; S W Smith, Detroit; A S Van Vorhes, Stillwater; J A Deamor, Fort Snelling; Alexander McIlenry, Red River.

INTERNATIONAL.

N Geery, Chicago; E A Bradley, Utica, N Y; J P Murry, White Bear Lake; A H Partridge; sister and two sons, La Porte; E C Beldwin, Quincy, Ill; F Schulenberg, Stillwater; J Benson Anoka; J T Lighter, Washington; W H A Brown, N Y.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

Isaac Heslett, Empire City; M McDonald, Stillwater; I A Brown, Minneapolis; J P C Haynes, Gekerman, W E Barnes, Fort Snelling; C G Tanner, Stillwater; E Stewart, do; S Powers and tws sons, St Paul; D Chisholin, Stillwater; A M Partman, Fort Snelling; H R Johnson, St Cloud; John Carlde, do; G W Couzer, Hastings; C L Lord, Cincinnats; Wm Pallet, Chicago; A M Ellithorpe, Pipo Lake; S S Metcalf, do; M Johnson, Lakeville.

AMERICAN.

Thos B Williams, La Crosse; H H Williams, St Paul; Fred Wilson, Hastings; S L Cowan, Stillwater; Miss Faunie Clark, Mantorville; J Parker, St Paul; E P Barnum, Hastings: John H Brown, Shakopee; G S Jenks, Hudson, Wis; J W Parsons, do; G Wyman, Faribault.

Monetary & Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Saint Paul Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863.

The past week has been quite dull in most departments of business, and but few fostures are worthy of note.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—Our dealers here have received no advices from Eastern markets, which materially change their figures. The fall in gold has had no apparent effect on quotations, and the market remains quite firm. Indeed, some articles are marked up, and the market East is quite bare in many styles of goods. It is quite certain that prices will *not* decline, and the indications are that there will be more or less of an advance all round. In the East, generally, it is said that there is apparently a general suspension of business in the dry goods market, and the usual dullness of the season is enhanced by the disturbing influence of current political events. While buyers are indisposed to operate in the present unsettled condition of things, holders do not press their stocks upon the market but calmly await the revival of trade, which is sure to spring up in due season. Prices are extremely irregular, both from first and second hands, though generally not quite so firm as last week, and some styles of goods are quite immovable except at a reduction.

THE GROCERY MARKET.—Dealers report a dull week, with small sales. There is no change in our quotations. The staple groceries are reported weak.

FLOUR.—In flour we note a fair business, with market quite as firm as last week. Our quotations are not altered:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Superfine	$3 00	$5 50
Extra	5 50	6 00
Double X, City Brands	6 00	6 50
Winter Wheat, (XXX)	7 00	7 50
Corn meal	$1 25@1 50 per cwt	

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Flour opened more active, a shade firmer, and closed dull and heavy, with few sellers, at yesterday's prices.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened a shade firmer, but with the decline in gold, the market closed dull. Corn opened 1c better and closed dull at yesterday's prices.

Oats moderate request.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Gold irregular and lower; opening at 29¾, and closing weak at 25½@25¾.

Government stocks steadier.

5-30s $1.06¾@1.07.

Stocks dull.—U. S. 6's, '81 coupons, $1.06¾.

C. & N. W., 2d meeting, 68; N. Y. C. 1.20; Erie 98½; Hudson 1.40¼; Harlem 1.08; Reading 1.07; M. S. 82¾; C. & P. 94½.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, MIN., July 20th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]

General Orders No. 41 from those Headquarters dated July 4th, 1863, is hereby modified so as to read as follows:

The continued outrages of the Sioux Indians in the "Big Woods" and in the rear of the United States out-posts for the border defense, render it imperatively necessary that extraordinary measures should be adopted for the more complete protection of our frontiers, and the extirpation of the savage fiends who commit these outrages: It is therefore ordered that a corps of volunteer scouts be organized immediately for sixty days, unless sooner discharged, to scour the "Big Woods," for the purpose of extirminating all hostile Sioux Indians to be found in the rear of our out-posts.

This corps shall be composed of one Captain and sixty men, who shall be divided into squads of not less than five men, under the immediate command of their own chosen leader, subject to the order of Captain of Scouts.

All squads desiring to enlist or having reported for enlistment in said Company of Scouts, will report at once for muster into State service to Brigadier General E. Munch, M. S. M., at Monticello, or such other place or places as he may designate, and no person will be accepted into said company who has not in person reported to General Munch before the first of August, 1863.

Squads of the Company of Scouts will be mustered in for pay as of the date when they entered into active service. Men volunteering for this service will have to arm, equip and subsist themselves at their own expense, and will be paid for their services at the rate of two dollars per day. An additional compensation of twenty-five dollars will be given to any member of the Company of Scouts for every hostile Sioux Warrior killed by him, the same to be paid upon producing at this office satisfactory proof of such killing.

None but experienced hunters, scouts or marksmen will be accepted.

A reward of seventy-five dollars will likewise be paid to *any person* who is not mustered into the service of the State or of the United States, for every hostile Sioux warrior killed by such person within the State upon the production of the proper proofs at this office.

All persons proposing to act as *independent* scouts for the above reward of $75, and without any other compensation, will report their names and places of residence to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
jy21-d3t-w1t Adjutant-General.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 22, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	¼ per ct. prem
American Gold	22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¾ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
Je26-1m* St. Paul.

MUSICIANS WANTED!

I want a few good Musicians to fill up a Brigade Band now organizing. For particulars, address,

J. E. E. PEGGS,
jy21-1w* Rice Lake, Min.

LOST—$5 REWARD.

A Silver Hunting-Case Watch, on Saturday evening, between the Court House and Cars. The Watch had a steel chain and the crystal was cracked in one or two places. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. jy22-2t*

FARMER WANTED.

I want a responsible man and wife to take charge of my farm and sheep on shares. 300 acres of land—90 of it under plow. 200 sheep or more. Address,

jy7-tf H. W. BARRY, Dundas.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
Je25-tf St. Paul.

PORTRAITS.

B. P. BARTLETT, Artist,

From NEW YORK CITY, is now prepared to

PAINT PORTRAITS,
Landscapes, &c.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ He will also give lessons in Drawing and Oil Painting, at his Studio, over Munger's Music Store, Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

jy10-tf

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by
jo14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672.50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475.96, and did thereafter, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,249.83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition,

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,...PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS;

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvass, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Scats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act.

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female correge.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Summer Shawls,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BALMORALS,
COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

Je5-tf

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

BROAD ACRES!

700 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
R. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's Bk, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Exp Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.

jy16-1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

Je25-2w

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-1f

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STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 00 Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from Michael McGraw, town of Dayton, Hennepin Co., about the middle of June last, a three year old, bay horse colt, black main and tail, and darkish legs, and star in the forehead; was last seen near Monticello. Any one giving information that will lead to his recovery, or will return him to the owner, will receive the above reward.

Dayton, July 6, 1863. jy9-d2w*

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

jy1 tf CHAS. SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

YACHTING ON LAKE COMO.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that the beautiful and well-known yachts Pauline and Claude Melnotte, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and are now at the service of parties desiring a sail upon the placid waters of Lake Como. No labor nor expense has been spared in fitting them for this purpose. The Claude Melnotte has been carpeted and specially fitted for the accommodation of ladies, and select parties and families desiring its exclusive use will please leave their orders twelve

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863. NUMBER 172.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a reunited Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	5
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	5
Farribault	1	Scott	5
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	5	Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	3
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

THE WANING PROPORTIONS OF THE REBELLION.

Jefferson Davis himself admitted a few months ago, what indeed was apparent on the face of the situation—that the decisive battle of the Rebellion was to be fought at Vicksburg. That battle has been fought and won by the National arms.

The Rebellion was then broken into pieces, and now lies prostrate and helpless at the foot of the National power. All that remains to do is to pick up the fragments, to enter in, possess and hold the insurrectionary territory.

Shorn of four-fifths of its original area, the Rebellion has slunk back, cowed and discomfited, to seek a temporary shelter from our victorious Western legions in the narrow belt of territory between the line formed by the Alabama river and the Alleghany Mountains on the west and the "inviolate sea" on the east. It has surrendered Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and all the vast region west of the Mississippi, to the National authority. On the eastern slope of the Mississippi basin it has given up Tennessee, Mississippi and a considerable portion of Alabama. Nothing of all the vast Empire over which it haughtily proposed to stretch the iron sceptre of an aristocratic Despotism is now left to it but a moiety of Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and a part of Virginia; and even in every one of those States the flag of the Union disputes possession with the badge of secession.

It commenced with an assumed area of over 1,000,000 square miles. It is now restricted to a doubtful and transient possesion of less than 200,000 square miles.

The steady progress of our conquering armies over every foot of this narrow area is reduced to a mere question of the time within which the armies of Grant and Banks can move from the Mississippi to the new line of rebel defence on the Alabama river, where Rosecrans is waiting with his heroic legions till Grant takes up the other end of the line which he holds at Tuscumbia, to roll the double column of resistless veterans onward in a final march of triumph to the Ocean.

WHAT RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT MEANS.

Resistance to the Conscription Law is the indefinite prolongation of the war—its transfer to the now peaceful North, and the incalculable augmentation of all its burdens and horrors.

There can be no question that if our armies are kept up to anything like their present strength, the Rebellion will be substantially subdued in six or eight months,—when the term of the veterans now in the field will expire, and a new army will be necessary to hold and garrison the conquered territory till it passes under the operation of the civil laws.

The enforcement of the Conscription Law is not only absolutely necessary to the success of our armies, but it will ensure the total destruction of the rebel power before next spring. And nothing can prevent this result within the time designated but the stoppoge of the Conscription, and nothing can stop the Conscription but the outbreak of civil war at the North.

Now, nothing is more palpable than that the leaders of the Democratic party are bent upon resistance to the Conscription law, to the last extreme of violence.

That is to say:

They are bent upon depriving our armies of the reinforcements necessary to consummate the suppression of the rebellion.

They are bent upon creating a diversion in favor of the wasted and enfeebled armies of Jeff. Davis, by rolling the desolating tide of civil war over our northern cities—our homes and fields.

They are thus bent upon an indefinite peolongation, if not an absolute triumph, of the rebellion.

They will not succeed. That is now settled beyond the possibility of doubt. The laws will be executed. The draft will be enforced, if necessary, by the whole power of the government. Every man who resists, or encourages others to resist it, will suffer the swift punishment due the worst crime of which a citizen can be guilty, while his name and memory will be marked for eternal infamy aad execration.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

A letter from Gen. Sibley to Col. Miller dated the 12th says that they are not suffering for food and water and he looks forward hopefully to the success of the expedition.

The day previous to his writing they had found an encampment where six Indians had been a short time previous. They left a message which the Indian scouts interpreted to mean a desire to communicate with the expedition. An answer was left granting them an opportunity.

A letter from our regular correspondent is crowded out and will appear tomorrow.

ETHNOLOGY OF THE RIOT.

IT is worth noting that not a single German, and not a single native-born American, except a vagabond Virginia secessionist—the paramour of a negro prostitute—has been found to have been openly connected with the recent riot in New York.

We quote what the New York *Evening Post* says in mitigation of the bitter feeling which the acts of a few ferocious savages have unjustly excited against the innocent body of their fellow country-men, in the minds of too many of the rest of the community:

The character of the Irish has suffered greatly in the public esteem in the last few days; there is already a disposition, unjust, but not unnatural under the circumstances, to confound and condemn in a body all people of Irish birth or parentage. This is wrong. *We know of many instances in which Irishmen have been warm and efficient supporters of the law;* in the First ward of this city the Irish porters and laborers have been formed into a guarding force, and have dispersed incipient riot, arrested a countryman of their own who was attempting to create a disturbance, and rescued one poor negro from the clutches of a mob. We are assured that there are other similar instances.

THE COPPERHEAD PRESS TRYING TO RENEW THE RIOT.

The Daily *News* alluding to the statement that the Draft would still be enforced in New York, says:

This dangerous suggestion seems to have been contrived for the purpose of neutralizing the good effects of the information from Washington that the draft had been stopped. It conveys an intimation that the Government is acting in bad faith with the people. It intimates that Mr. Lincoln is deceiving the populace with false promises; amusing their imaginations with shaddows and bubbles, as you would quiet a troublesome child; soothing their passions with fair words, which they have no purpose of redeeming. If this impression should prevail among the workingmen, is it not calculated to incite them anew to outrages? There is nothing that so intensifies anger as a suspicion of unfair dealing. Fortunately, in this instance, there is not the slightest reason to fear that the course of the Administration will be otherwise than fair.

They dare not deceive the people in a matter of such vital moment. Imprudent, overbearing, and unjust as our Federal officials have been, they are not yet so lost in folly as to provoke another disturbance by duplicity and cunning. To purchase tranquility with false pretenses would be such shameful dishonesty as even an Abolition Administration would not descend to; and should they be wicked enough to conceive such an intention of imposture, they must be too conscious of the danger to attempt it.

The workingmen may rest assured that the conscription act will not be enforced. Our rulers understand at last the extent of popular opposition to the measure. A judicial tribunal has pronounced it unconstitutional, and the voice of the people re-affirms the judgment. There will be no constrained military service of American citizens in the North—assuredly not in New York State. Let this suffice to allay excitement in our city, for none but evil-disposed and vicious men will hereafter participate in habits of violence in the absence of the cause of discontent.

The *Express* "begs" and "implores" the *Times*, even if it be true that the draft is to be enforced, "to hush it up, if only to cheat the laboring people into acquiescence." It says further:

The Devil himself hushed up when he was worming his way into the Garden of Eden, and cheated Mother Eve and Father Adam. For mercy's sake, then—if only for mercy's sake—if this hitherto peaceful paradise of ours is to be turned into a hell—*do as the Devil did—talk smooth words for a day or two only, until the Eves and Adams are seduced into eating the fruit.*"

GEN. M. B. Stone, of St. Peter, writes Governor Swift that Indians are gathering in the Big Woods, opposite St. Peter, and a raid upon the settlement is feared. He enumerates as those recently seen, three at Waterville, five at Scotch Lake, seven near Cordovia, two near Mankato, and five near Le Sueur. He thinks it necessary to call for more scouts to protect the people. The day that his letter was written, an order, which appears elsewhere, was issued by the Adjutant General, which has ere this reached the settlers.

It calls for a second company of scouts at a compensation of two dollars a day and twenty-five dollars for every male Sioux killed, or to those who prefer to hunt independent of the per diem, seventy-five dollars bounty will be paid for each Indian killed. This order will doubtless afford sufficient compensation to call out a force adequate for the emergency.

Stephen's Mission to Washington.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM JEFF. DAVIS, AND HOW THE SCHEME FAILED.

A REBEL TRICK TO OBTAIN RECOGNITION.

The Richmond papers publish the following correspondence between Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, concerning the mission of the latter to Washington at the time he was summarily snubbed and sent back with his "Confederate" gunboat. It is clear, from the tenor of Davis' instructions to Stephens, that the whole affair was nothing more than a trick of the rebels to obtain a recognition from our government, but the scheme failed.

JEFF. DAVIS' INSTRUCTIONS TO STEPHENS.

RICHMOND, July 2, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

SIR—Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under a flag of truce to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States. This letter is signed by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive, from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as President, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. To this letter objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole process is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian ruler who may be unhapilly engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and detaining them, sometimes for months in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captive non-combatants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to allegiance due to their states, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation, if not unconditionally abandoned; because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that, while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MR. STEPHENS REPORTS THE FAILURE OF HIS MISSION.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

SIR: Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me on the 2d inst., I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in order as soon as possible, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon on the 3d, she started down the James river, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th), at about one o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us.

The officer in command informed Lieut. Davidson, that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on board the U. S. flag-ship Minnesota, lying below, and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed without permission. By this officer, I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is hereunto affixed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the commander of the U. S. forces at Fortress Monroe.

The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between three and four o'clock P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at twelve o'clock M. on that day I directed Lieutenant Davidson again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At half-past two o'clock P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D.

The other boat bore the answer of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Ludlow to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Colonel Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influence and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to-wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at, before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings in undertaking the mission and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it, and I can but entertain the belief that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so imminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

GROWLS OF A REBEL JOURNAL.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 13th instant has a furious article against Davis, founded upon the failure of this scheme. It says:

"Mr. President Davis' proclamation and pronunciamentos, his horrible threatenings and gloomy appeals have been so often repeated that they are the sneer of the world. But never have they resulted in one solitary performanee. He is very obstinate, very bitter, when he gets into a quarrel with some Southern officer over whom the law gives him temporary control. He is very firm indeed in maintaining a minion or a measure against the smothered indignation of a people who are compelled by their present unfortunate situation to support silently a great deal from their officials. But when his duty brings him into contact with the enemy he is gentle as a sucking dove.

* * * "Mr. Stephens was sent to Washington with a letter of credence to Lincoln, and another of instructions to himself from President Davis. A good deal was said in this last letter about titles, &c., which looks pitiful enough; and the rest relating to the business on hand amounts to this: that if the Federal Government will only vouchsafe a civil word or so, will say, for instance, that it would like to mitigate the horrors of war, the Confederate Government would be happy to indulge in boundless compassion for the two Yankees aforesaid. As to the two murdered Confederate officers in Kentucky, who feels compassion for them?

"The Vice President went on his errand as far as Hampton Roads; was stopped by the enemy's admiral there, to whom he signified his desire to open communication with the Federal Government; kept two days in his steam-tug on the water; and then dismissed with a flea in his ear.

"Now, who will deny that the Confederacy makes a sorrowful figure in this matter?"

—The draft in Massachusetts sweeps in many prominent citizens. In addition to the well known names already published, the following names of influential persons have been drawn in the western part of the state:

Profs. Vose, Crowell and Mather, of Amherst College; Mr. Charles H. Hitchcock, Curator of Natural History in the same institution; Mr. Aaron E. Warner, son of ex-Prof. Warner of Amherst, who is a member of the Harvard Law School, and was likewise drafted in Cambridge on the same day; and George P. Briggs, son of the late ex-Governor Briggs.

—Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make such immediate provision for the relief of drafted men, or those dependent upon them, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for while they are called to the field to battle for the life of our Government.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO MEXICO.

A Land and Naval Battle Opened at Charleston.

Continued Success in Mississippi

OUR ARMY OCCUPYING JACKSON.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

Rebels in a Terrible Condition.

NATCHEZ AND CONTENTS CAPTURED.

GEN. ROSECRANS AGAIN ADVANCING.

Successful Cavalry Expedition.

Appropriations Exempting Drafted Men.

MORNING REPORT.

FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.

The Constitution from Panama and ship Stars and Stripes from Boston have arrived.

City of Mexico dates by way of Acapulco are to the 1st inst. Forey entered the city on the 10th of June. French accounts say that he was received with great rejoicing—that many Mexicans hated Juarez, and that all such publicly welcomed Forey, strewing his path way with flowers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.

City of Mexico advices from Mexican sources furnish news of a different color from that telegraphed yesterday.

The French minister is virtually declared dictator, Forey enforcing all his decrees.

The French soldiers in the city numbered 15,000.

The grand reception of Forey on entering the city was virtually enforced.

The people, as a general rule, refused all association with the French.

Forey was active in attempting to recruit Mexicans for his army, without meeting much success.

A NICE PLAN SPOILED.

CAIRO, July 21.

Information was received Saturday afternoon that a force of rebels three or four hundred strong would encamp that night at a point ten miles west of Reinzie. It was the intention of the rebels to attack the stockade the next morning, as they were under the impression that the garrison was nearly all away on a scout in Alabama. They were commanded by Col. Barlow and Major Hall.

The commander dispatched Maj. Campbell with five companies of the 56th Illinois (Western Sharpshooters) and the 3d Legion, 5th Ohio cavalry, under Capt. Thompson to attack them, which they did directly after night fall Saturday evening. The rebels were completely surprised and the entire force captured.

VICTIMS OF THE RIOT.

NEW YORK, July 22.

During the day yesterday, the wall of the eighteenth precinct Station House, in Twenty-second street, fell. The building was destroyed last week by the mob, one wall alone remaining standing. The ruins at the time of its fall, were filled with women and children, searching for wood and coal. Eleven bodies, mostly of children, have thus far been recovered from the ruins. Seven were dead, and one past recovery.

It is not known how many were in the ruins at the time, but the police think not more than three or four now remain, while others estimate the whole number of victims at between twenty-five and forty.

EXEMPTION APPROPRIATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

A committee of the Common Council of Brooklyn has agreed to recommend an appropriation of half a million dollars to secure the exemption of drafted men having families depending on them. This will cover nearly half the quota of the city.

The Supervisors will, it is understood, appropriate $200,000 more.

ROCHESTER, July 21.

The Common Council of this city this evening by a vote of 15 ayes to 2 nays, passed an ordidance voting $207,300 to pay $300 for each man drawn in the city under the present draft.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.

The United States gun-boat Circassian, Capt Eston, just arrived, reports they left Charleston last Friday P. M. A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the Circassian left. No particulars.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

[*Herald's Special.*]—All efforts to induce the Government to suspend or avoid the draft in New York are unavailing. The conduct of rioters there has rendered it in the estimation of the authorities imperatively necessary that the draft shall be enforced. If, however, the quota should be filled by volunteers, there would be no occasion to proceed with the draft. Under no other circumstances can or will the draft be dispensed with.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The Richmond *Dispatch* confirms the statement that a rebel steamer was burnt by our shells near Morris Island. Her name was the Gabriel Morrigault.

The same paper states that the Yankee Monitors in James River went back to City Point on Thursday, where they now lie with the rest of the fleet.

Also that the rebel pickets are within three miles of Portsmouth.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

By direction of the President, the following officers are retired from active service:

Major General John E. Wool, Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney, Brevet Brigadier General Harvey E. Brown, Colonels Justin Dimmick, Charles S. Lechault, and Lieutenant Colonel Martin Burke.

EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

NEW YORK, July 21.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe says the expedition against Fort Darling is abandoned.

MOB SQUELCHED.

NEW YORK, July 21.

It is stated a mob attacked the railroad station on Staten Island last night but were most effectually scattered, several being killed and wounded.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

JOHNSTON'S RETREAT—OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The following has been received here, dated at Vicksburg the 18th:

To General Halleck:

Johnston evacuated Jackson the night of the 16th. He is now in full retreat.

Sherman says that most of Johnson's army must perish from heat, lack of water and general discouragement.

The army paroled here has to a great extent deserted, and are scattered through the country.

Gen. Ransom, who was sent to Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over two million rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed 268,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.

A special to the *Republican* from Memphis the 20th inst. says: By arrival from below we have Natchez dates of the 15th, Jackson of the 15th, and Vicksburg of the 18th inst.

Sherman ordered a charge on Johnston's forces on Friday, but they had so far escaped that capturing was out of the question. He only got a few stragglers, a few guns and some ammunition. A portion of Sherman's army is now in Jackson, which is his Headquarters, while the remainder is on its way back to Vicksburg. Johnston's army swam Pearl river.

Steamers left Vicksburg on the 6th for Natchez, having on board twelve hundred soldiers under Gen. Ransom. On his arrival he captured five rebel officers. Crossing the river he captured a battery of nine guns, four of which are 12-pound Parrott. He then marched back into the country nine miles, and captured two hundred and forty-seven boxes of ammunition, and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation.

On returning to Natchez, he found 5000 head of beef cattle, and 4000 hogsheads of sugar—all of which he took possession of.

On the 8th, two steamers arrived from New Orleans, via Port Hudson, bringing up 2,300 paroled rebel prisoners from that place.

Two steamers left on the 8th, for New Orleans, with large loads of cattle, and three more for Vicksburg, on the same day, with live stock.

The steamers Louisvllle and Elmira, captured up Red river, arrived at Vicksburg on the 17th.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, July 22.

Morgan, with about 500 men, camped near McArthur, Vinton county, last night. At half past 5 this morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad.

Major McCook, father of Maj. Gen. McCook, died at Pomeroy yesterday, from the effects of a wound received in the engagement at Buffington island.

A GUERRILLA RAID IN KENTUCKY.

MAYSVILLE, July 21.

A band of guerrillas form the mountains, under the noted Underwood, made a raid here to-day, taking horses, clothing, &c.

EVENING REPORT.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A dispatch from Tullahoma, Tenn., the 18th inst., says Col. Wilder's mounted infantry have returned from a highly successful expedition to Columbia and Centerville. The force consisted of the 122d Illinois and 17th Indiana. The expedition was out six days and brought back 800 horses and mules, and 2,500 negroes. Eighty head of the stock and 42 of the negroes were taken from Gen. Lucius Polk.

Several skirmishes were had resulting in the killing of ten guerrillas and the capturing of five commissioned officers, and fifty privates.

Col. Gent was too severely wounded to be brought forward. He was paroled and left in a country house.

Our loss was one man killed.

THE PASSAIC—TRAITORS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Twenty-five thousand tons of coal sold at auction to-day at 6.00a6.90 per ton.

The Monitor Passaic was passed off Cape May yesterday P. M., in tow of a steamer.

Rev. James Vallandigham of New ark, Delaware, and Dr. N. F. Clark arrived on Friday last accompanied by a Provost Guard. They took the oath and were released. The former is brother of the Vallandigham.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A letter from Rosecrans' army of July 14th reports the army again in motion.

The enemy's rear had been shelled but no fighting had occurred.

Our cavalry was off on an expedition.

The enemy appear excited and throw away large quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., as they retreat.

The rebel force is estimated at 45,000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac to-day.

Gen. Sickles is gradually recovering.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

MORGN'S MOVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, July 22.

Morgan passed through Hebardsville, Athens county, at 10 o'clock this morning with our forces close behind him.

The *Commercial's* Columbus special says, after preambulating Athens county, Morgan took a southerly direction, crossing Washington county and Muskingum river, in the direction of McConnalsville.

CONSCRIPTION—PIRATICAL.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The *Press* contains a rumor that testimony on the constitutionality of the draft is to be made before the Common Council Monday, and it will be carried immediately to the Court of Appeals.

A Barbadoes paper of June 23d, reports the arrival of a boat containing a Lieutenant and nine men of the pirate Florida. She was captured by a prize crew of a vessel she had taken and which was intended to run the blockade. In spite of the water near that Island, they put on full force but she stranded.

The cargo had been a cause of strife between the islanders; and the military had been called out, across where this was reported to have taken place. The report looks very much like a canard.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Stockholders and Brokers	$2,714 10
Due from the Stockholders of this Bank	5,000 00
Due from Brokers, and Bankers	14,388 82
Over Drafts	1,562 29
Stocks on Deposit with State Auditor, at their par value	25,000 00
United States Stocks not deposited with State Auditor	5,700 00
Promissory Notes, other than for Loans and Discounts	2,500 00
Specie	1,092 50
Cash Items, viz: Checks on Banks in the city, $111.95; Postal currency and City Scrip, $78.20	190 15
Real Estate	None.
Office Fixtures	894 30
Loss and Expense account, plate, bills, &c.	1,130 78
Bills of Solvent Banks on hand, including legal tender notes	12,624 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	None.
Due from Banks	1,953 25
	$74,690 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$25,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned $25,000	
Deduct Registered Notes on hand 000	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	25,000 00
Due Depositors on demand	22,626 69
Due to others not included under either of the above heads	2,063 50
	$74,690 19

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
WINONA COUNTY.

L. C. PORTER, President, and THOS. E. BENNETT, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct Statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best of their several and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is Winona, in the said County of Winona.

L. C. PORTER, President.
THOS. E. BENNETT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this 15th day of July, 1863.

C. N. WATERMAN,
Notary Public.

jy23-1t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF MINNESOTA,

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," approved July 26, 1858, showing a Statement of the following items on the morning of the first Monday of July, in the year 1863, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Stocks on deposit with State Auditor at their par value	$108,350 00
United States Stocks not deposited with State Auditor	51,250 00
Specie	6,320 00
Cash items, viz: Legal tender	23,409 00
Loss and Expense account	5,113 00
	$196,442 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned $100,000	
Deduct Registered Notes on hand 5,102	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation	94,898 00
Undivided Profits	1,544 00
	$196,442 00

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
RAMSEY COUNTY.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, President, and HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier, of the above named Bank, being severally sworn, do say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true and correct Statement of the condition of said Bank, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of July, 1863, before the transaction of any business of said Bank, on the morning of that day, according to the best and respective knowledge and belief; and that the place where the business of discount and deposit of said Bank is carried on, is St. Paul, in the said County of Ramsey.

J. E. THOMPSON, President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn to by both Deponents, before me, this sixth day of July, 1863.

L. E. REED, Notary Public,
Ramsey County, Min.

jy23-1t

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

LAST DAY OF MOB RULE.

Rioters Shot Down from Housetops.

ARREST OF THE LEADER ANDREWS.

He Claims that it was Unconstitutional.

NUMEROUS INCIDENTS OF THE RIOTS.

THE RIOT OF THURSDAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Friday, July 17.

ARREST OF ANDREWS.

Andrews was arrested by detectives McCord, Farley, Ranford and Dusenbury. They found him in bed with a colored woman, at No. 10 Eleventh street. He was somewhat disconcerted at first; by the time he dressed himself, however, he became calm, and said had he known the object of this visit, there would have been some difficulty in arresting him. He wished to be taken at once before a magistrate, so that he might be admitted to bail; declared that the arrest without a warrant was arbitrary and unconstitutional. He admitted that he made a speech on Monday, but declared he had not spoken in public since that time.

He told our reporter that he made the same speech to the mob that he made at Peace Meeting, so called, at the Cooper Institute. Several persons are ready to swear that they have heard him make incendiary speeches to the mob since Monday. His name is John U. Andrews; he was born in Virginia, has been in this city since 1859. He is about thirty-five years of age; has brown hair, blue eyes, and a full sandy colored beard. He speaks with the Virginia, or negro accent. He has a severe cut on the temple, which he alleges he received by slipping on entering the cell.

Andrews was President of a Club in the Eighth Ward in 1860, which contained most of the notorious thieves, pimps and gamblers in that Ward. For a long time he has lived with a colored woman, Josephine Wilson. Officer S. J. Smith states that he saw him walking in Broadway with her, arm-in-arm, last week. She has kept a house of prostitution in this city for twelve years; she came from Boston. About eight months ago her house, then No. 13 Green street, was broken up, a complaint having been made against it. Andrews went to the Station-House in the morning and requested permission of Sergeant Wilson to take the black woman in a carriage up to Jefferson Market. The sergeant refused.

Andrews himself walked with her to the bar of the Court, and demanded to be allowed to plead her case. The Justice, not satisfied that he had any authority to appear, refused to hear him. A bond was given by the black woman to appear at the Special Sessions, and an indictment was found against her. She did not, however, appear when the case was called, and a bench warrant was issued, in serving which, the officers found her in Andrews' company at an up-town hotel. She was fined $150, which broke up the house No. 113 Green street. Since that time the whereabouts of the household was unknown to the police until they had occasion to arrest Andrews. Mr. Chandler, of Norfolk, now a consul, says that Mr. Andrews had a wife and family in Virginia, who have been compelled to leave him.

Marshal Murray, through Thos. Sampson, one of his deputies, conducted the F. F. V. to Fort Lafayette.

ATTACK ON NEGROES.

About 7 o'clock A. M., a negro driving a horse and wagon, went to the Thirty-fourth street ferry to cross East River, and was pursued by a savage mob, who stoned him from his seat as he approached the ferry. He took refuge in the water closet of the ferry-house, but was soon discovered, dragged forth, and beaten almost to death. The mob then threw the negro into the river, and as he recovered sensibility and strove to keep his head above water, beat him down with stones and sticks until he sank. The horse and wagon they of course stole.

About one o'clock a number of negroes were attacked in Broad street and driven into the halls and cellars by a mob. They were soon after rescued by the police and brought to the Station-House for protection.

At an early hour yesterday morning a mob caught a colored man near pier No. 5 North River, and cut his throat. The negro was thrown into the river, and the mob, supposing him dead, went their way. The negro, however, was an excellent swimmer, and was not dead. He reached the net work of the dock and remained there till sunrise, where he was picked up by a police boat. When the officer (McClusky) approached him he was, as he lay inside the dock, armed with a stone.

The negroes have entirely disappeared from the docks. Many of them, it is said, have been killed and thrown into the river. Longshoremen reported that he saw yesterday morning in West street a notice bearing the inscription, "$100 reward for a negro."

"ARE YOU FOR THE UNION?"—THE GARROTER'S QUESTION.

A French gentleman, whose name and address we suppress for obvious reasons, informs us that he was garroted on his way home, at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, on Third Avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, by several persons. One of them throttled him from behind, while another placed a carbine to his breast, and a third a pistol to his ear. One asked "are you for the Union." He replied, "yes, certainly, I am for the Union." The man said nothing, but rifled his pockets. The people at the windows cried "shame," "shame!" After a little rough handling they left him. Then he was told from the windows that he must not say he was for the Union, but that he was a "Democratic Catholic." After a few minutes he was fired at, but was not hit, and managed to get away. He states that a number of his acquaintances whose names he gives us, have been robbed in the same way, and some have been released on giving the answer recommended to him.

AN INCIDENT.

While the 74th Regiment, just returned, was coming up Broadway yesterday morning, the citizens in the lower part of the street assembled at their office windows and greeted the soldiers with demonstrations of joy. As the head of the regiment, going up Broadway, came opposite Trinity Building, and the banks and insurance offices thereabout, from which large crowds were looking, a military funeral, with drums mournfully beating, coming down Broadway, met it. The regiment lowered arms, and amid profound silence, the living heroes, returning to the defense of their homes and of the laws and liberty of their Government, passed the dead hero, fallen in the defense of the same laws and liberty. But no sooner had the last of the military funeral passed the last of the regiment, than the crowds in the windows gave evidence of their gladness and relief at the arrival of the soldiers, in hearty and prolonged applause.

GRAND CHARGE IN SECOND AVENUE.

Intelligence was brought to the Central office about 8 o'clock P. M. to the effect that a riot was going on in the vicinity of Gramercy Park. A squadron of dismounted cavalry, under command of Col. Mott, were attacked on the Third Avenue, near Twenty-first street.

The mob fired from roofs and doors, and the cavalry returned the fire. The mob returned the fire and affairs began to look very serious. Word was sent to Gen. Brown, who immediately dispatched Capt. Putnam with his company of regulars and and a company of the 20th Independent Regiment of Artillery to the scene.

On arriving at Grammercy Park Hotel no signs of a disturbance could be found. Capt. Putnam then went with his command down Twenty-first street to Second Avenue. On this avenue the troops found the dead body of a sergeant belonging to the command of Col. Davies, but also had been with Col. Mott.

They took up this body and proceeded to carry it away. This exasperated the mob, and they commenced firing stones and bricks at the soldiers. Capt. Putnam halted his command and commenced to fire. The mob fled into the houses, and ran to the corner of Thirty-first street and Second Avenue, where they made a stand.

They commenced firing from the windows and houses on the troops. Capt. Putnam then directed Lieut. B. F. Ryers, commanding the artillery company, to clear the houses on that block. This was done, and every house on both sides of the way was searched.

Capt. Putnam's company in the meantime fired on the housetops at the men who recklessly continued to fire on the troops. The result of their firing was soon seen, and almost every volley sent down a man, who on coming in contact with the side walk, left part of his brains and large pools of blood behind. No less than ten of these men were thus disposed of.

In the meantime Lieuts. Ryers, Joyce and Chase were busy within the houses, and in a few moments captured twenty-four prisoners. In one of the houses in being called upon to surrender, a rioter struck a soldier a heavy blow on the shoulder with an ice-peck. His reward was a bayonet thrust through the heart, and his dead body was thrown into the streets.

As soon as the prisoners were secured, Capt. Putnam turned homeward through Second Avenue, firing at every knot of persons gathered at corners and windows. This sort of treatment soon brought the rioters to their senses, and the military were not molested any farther.

On arriving at the Central office, the police cheered the military lustily. The prisoners were groaned and hooted at, and turned pale while entering the building feeling uncertain about the neck. They were escorted to the edifice under the charge of Sergeant Young, and provided with secure quarters.

While Capt. Putnam was leading his men, a rioter who had been observed firing from a window for some time, took deliberate aim at the Captain. This was observed by Cornelius Murphy, a special policeman, who acted as one of the guides to the troops; he pulled the officer aside, and in all probability saved his life, as the ball passed right alongside of him, and inflicted a painful flesh wound in the leg of Murphy.

One of the soldiers drew a bead on the offender, who soon humbled to mother earth. The total number of men known to be killed is thirteen, wounded eighteen, prisoners twenty-four.

One of the rioters, when captured, was told by Capt. Putnam that he would be taken down to the Central Office and probably shot. The ruffian struck at the Captain and sprang away from the grasp of the soldiers surrounding him. He retreated into the house, where he was captured. Two soldiers followed the retreating rowdy, and he received a ball through his back and a bayonet thrust. His dead body was left on the sidewalk.

WHAT GEN. BROWN THINKS OF PEACE MEASURES.

About 9 o'clock, Senator Bradley and a Councilman of the Eighteenth Ward waited on Gen. Brown, when the following conversation occurred:

Councilman—General, I come as a Representative of the Eighteenth Ward to know if you will withdraw your troops from the Ward if we guarantee peace and order?

Gen. Brown—What would your answer be if the rebels in the South were to make a similar proposition?

Councilman—We are not rebels.

Gen. Brown—Yes, you are; you are violating law and order. I will not withdraw a man until your riotous conduct ceases.

Councilman—There is no riot till your troops appear and are the aggressors.

Gen. Brown—That I emphatically deny. But I will not discuss the question any more. I decline acceding to your request.

Councilman—Then you must assume the responsibility.

Gen. Brown—That is what I am sent here to do.

A GENERAL COINCIDENCE.

While Gen. Brown was answering the Councilman yesterday, two applications were made to Major General Sandford, by members of the Peace—three cheers for little Mac—Copperhead-Fernando-Wood Party, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The first was by Michael Connolly, Esq., Police Justice at the Tombs. He demanded that Gen. Sandford withdraw his troops, so that the effusion of the blood of innocent and law-abiding citizens might be stopped, and he would be responsible for immediate quiet.

He promised that as soon as the troops were withdrawn he would call the people together and make a speech to them, when, his word for it, there would be no more trouble.

Gen. Sandford told him that he had better make his speech first, and see what his influence was worth; and that then the question of withdrawing the troops could be submitted to the proper authority.

Subsequently, John H. McCunn, Esq., City Judge, called upon Gen. Sandford and urged upon him the immediate necessity of withdrawing his troops, as their presence was offensive to the peace-loving, and orderly citizens of New York. He was sure that Gov. Seymour would not hesitate to grant this demand if he was acquainted with the facts of the case. Gen. Sandford informed him that he had no doubt the presence of the troops was very offensive to the disorderly, citizen-murdering and property-robbing portion of the community. The very learned Judge then retired.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE RIOTER.

While the troops were being engaged with the mob, a man was observed making himself very conspicuous, firing from the windows of a house at the corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue. He was noticed firing a musket from the windows and roof, and deliberately taking aim at the officers in command of the soldiers.

Special policeman Fiske, who was present during the firing, informed the military, and a platoon of skirmishers were sent to pick the rioters off. While they were in front of the building, this man was seen to put his head out of the window, and fire at the troops.

The skirmishers poured a volley into the house, and then bursting open the door and accompanied by officer Fiske, searched the house, and seizing the murderous fellow dragged him forth. He was immediately identified by Lieut. Stone, of the 14th Cavalry, and Orderly Sergeant Potter, as the man who had so often shot at the troops.

An attempt was made to shoot the man on the spot, but this was prevented, and the man was brought to headquarters where he gave the name of Mann Moran. He is represented as a most desperate character, and a ringleader of the lawless mob.

CAPTURE OF A GUN FROM THE INSURGENTS.

Intelligence was received at headquarters at about 6 o'clock last evening, that Capt. Shelley's company of regulars had an engagement with the mob, at the foot of Fifty-second street, North river; that he had whipped them, and captured one of their field-pieces.

He telegraphed to Gen. Brown for orders what to do with the gun, to which the General returned the reply, "Use it against the enemy!" Capt. Shelley is protecting a bullet factory in which an immense quantity of ammunition is stored.

MARSHAL MURRAY AND THE MOB.

On Wednesday evening twenty or thirty rioters appeared before Marshal Murray's house and made hostile demonstrations. The Marshal loaded two revolvers, one of which he gave his wife, instructing her not to fire until he should utter the word.

The crowd, seeing the Marshal's determination, and respecting the character of his little army of two, as well as fearing the instrument which that army held ready for instant use, made haste to depart, and were last seen by the Marshal on their way down the Ninth avenue.

RYNDERS ASKS FOR ARMS TO PROTECT HIS HOUSE.

Ex-U. S. Marshal Rynders applied to Gen. Sandford yesterday for a sufficient number of arms to protect his house against the violence of the rioters. The General did not accede to his request, but informed him as to the proper steps to be taken for the protection of his domicil.

He believed that upon application at Police Headquarters he would be furnished with whatever force was necessary for said protection. The ex-Marshal bowed himself out in his usual manner, saying he would see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Edgar Ketchum, who was most fiercely threatened, abandoned his house on Tuesday night, but on Wednesday returned with his family to fulfil an engagement with his friends—the occasion being the marriage of his daughter.

A woman living at the corner of Thirty-second street and Second Avenue was warned on Tuesday, by the rioters, to leave, because her husband was a Black Republican. She accordingly began moving on Wednesday, unassisted, her husband being away in the country. Some women attacked her while doing this, beat her, tore her hair, and divided her property.

Superintendent Kennedy was at the Central Office yesterday. His face is lacerated in every square inch of its surface, and is very badly bruised. He stated to our reporter that his body was in the same condition, but his voice and action display all his wonted fire.

A white gentleman (the son of a missionary,) born in the East Indies, but educated in this country, said, when he saw the rioters yesterday, "I am proud, proud of the heathen."

An Irish woman informed her mistress yesterday that she "need not expect the riot was over, for the rioters had the promise of help from the City of Baltimore, if they would only hold out a little longer."

Near Sixteenth street, a robber on horseback rode up to a house occupied by a gentleman known by his kindness to the sick and wounded soldiers. When the door was opened, he found a young lady in the house and demanded money. She said her father was not at home and she had no money. "But you can get it," said the theif, "and I will give you just ten minutes to get it." She unlocked her father's safe, and got him $40. "That will do for the present," said the thief, "but I shall call again."

Two instances occuring this week, show what the courage of a single man may do.

The mob threatened and approached a house. One man, not its owner, nor his friend, stood on the steps as the crowd came on. The leaders rushed forward. Said this hero: "You shall enter this house only over my dead body." They stopped, hesitated, swore and retreated, leaving the house unharmed. One brave heart protected it.

A negro was pursued on Tuesday by a howling mob of thirty or forty, bent on killing him—of course for no reason except that he *was* a negro. Hundreds of cowards saw it, and stirred not; lifted not voice or hand to defend him. But there was one man not a coward. He ran forward, threw his arm about the negro, faced the mob, drew his revolver, and announced: "The first man who approaches, dies." And he saved him.

THE ARCHBISHOP CALLS.

The following appeared over this city as a poster two feet by three:

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK, WHO ARE NOW CALLED IN MANY OF THE PAPERS RIOTERS.—Men, I am not able, owing to rheumatism in my limbs, to visit you, but that is not a reason why you should not pay me a visit in your whole strength. Come then to-morrow, Friday, at 2 o'clock to my residence, north-west corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth street, I shall have a speech prepared for you. There is abundant space for the meeting around my house. I can address you from the corner of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during its delivery, you will permit me to address you sitting; my voice is much stronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the responsibility of assuring you that in paying me this visit, or in retiring from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence. You who are Catholics, or as many of you as are, have a right to visit your Bishop without molestation.

+JOHN HUGHES,
Archbishop of New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.

RUMORS OF A SUSPENSION.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A technical legal question relating to the recent enlistment of 30 day men, and to the manner in which such enlistments shall be counted in the quota of New York, has been raised here in the Adjutant General's office, and the decision asked for would probably change the total number required by draft from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, where the question was raised.

Col. Fry has therefore ordered a discontinuance of the drawings till this question is settled, which will be in a few days.

This suspension should not be regarded by the people as a submission to the mob, and its supporters among the Democratic office holders in New York. The question would not, I have reason to believe, have been brought before the Provost-Marshal General and Adjutant General at all, had the application of Gov. Seymour for a suspension of the draft been received with favor. But the agents of the mob here will put all the difficulties they can in the way of the conscription. Of course when a question of law is raised, that must be decided.

The War News of the Southern Papers.

There is nothing, perhaps, at the present moment which better illustrates the forlorn condition to which the rebels are reduced than the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, that which appeared in the Richmond journals of the 7th inst., immediately following the two great and important victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Let us set them down categorically:—

1.—Battle of Gettysburg, a complete rout of the Union forces.

2.—General Meade retreating towards Baltimore and General Lee in hot pursuit.

3.—Lee captured forty thousand prisoners and lost four thousand.

4.—Grant defeated by Johnston at Vicksburg and his whole army cut to pieces.

5.—Banks defeated at Port Hudson and his army destroyed, with the exception of five thousand men.

6.—New Orleans captured by Gen. Taylor.

7.—Union prisoners taken by General Lee refused to be paroled and preferred to go to Richmond. General Meade's army frightfully demoralized.

8.—Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington as good as captured.

9.—Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk evacuated by the Yankees.

10.—General Lee's army in splendid spirits and masters of the field.

11.—The terms of peace to be dictated on Northern soil.

12.—Lee to be in Baltimore on the 9th.

Here it will be seen, are a round dozen statements given to the Southern people as "news," not a single one of which has been verified. They are false from beginning to end. It is singular, too, that although Vicksburg had surrendered three days before the date of these publications, no mention is made of the fact in the Richmond journals.

These things only prove what the letters of the rebel soldiers and those of the citizens of the South generally which have fallen into our hands so strongly indicate—that they are weary of the war, and that the publication of this class of news is instigated and encouraged by the leaders merely to keep up the spirits of their dupes, the people.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. Commerce and Navigation. Concluded at London, October 21, 1862. Ratifications exchanged, February 10, 1863. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, March 18, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-first day of October last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement; and to effect this they have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Charles Francis Adams, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of St. James; and the Republic of Liberia, His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President thereof, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, and also between the citizens of both countries.

ARTICLE II. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. The citizens of the United States of America may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic of Liberia to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the United States of America and in their territories.

ARTICLE III. No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on United States vessels, or on goods imported or exported in United States vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the United States of America and their territories on the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV. Merchandise or goods coming from the United States of America in any vessels, or imported in United States vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the Republic of Liberia may be exported therefrom by citizens of the United States and United States vessels, on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

In like manner all merchandise or goods coming from the Republic of Liberia in any vessels, or imported in Liberian vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the United States of America, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the United States, or of their territories, may be imported therefrom by Liberian citizens and Liberian vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V. When any vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the territories of the other, the respective citizens shall receive the greatest possible aid, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects. All possible aid shall be given to protect their property from being plundered and their persons from ill treatment. Should a dispute arise as to the salvage, it shall be settled by arbitration, to be chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE VI. It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the citizens of the other contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VII. Each contracting party may appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizen suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country.

ARTICLE IX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the space of nine months from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at London, the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, [Seal.]
STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON, [Seal.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the tenth ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Gerard Ralston, Esquire, Consul-General and Commissioner for and on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the part of their respective Governments;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18 tf

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The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Spirometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnasticon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

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☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

BILL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMMISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Eachadd. Square.
One time..	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARR, at Minneapolis, and WEYMOUTH O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatoona, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Brecklurlidge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

ap21-d1y

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jo8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price Lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
jel4-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill cast ings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.50 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to Job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke.....New York City
John G. Treadwell.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
ja14d&o1m&w1y w

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. ans-d&wly

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-t jan 1]

WANTED!
A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.
None but a competent person need apply to
W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 ly NICOLS & DEAN.

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Honey Dew Scotch,
Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 151 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of them in use in this country and Europe.
These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.
Are profitable and available a life time.
Equal to ten seamstresses.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.
The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used.
The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

TAKEN UP.
The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.
BRIDGET MANLEY,
jy15-3t* Near the German Catholic Church, St. Paul.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-d&w1y

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 75 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

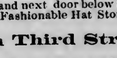
INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——
jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell on Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street.  Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE
NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,
On Third Street,
Can be seen splendid
SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,
Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,
From $15 to $50.
$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.
Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of
A. BLAKEMAN.
N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth Inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.
In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.
For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.
Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH,
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in an ver to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1342, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
mar14tf J. WEST.

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
*COPPER, SHEET IRON A

THE CITY.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

A BOGUS PAYMASTER IN CUSTODY.

He is Closely Confined at Fort Snelling.

Shrewd Game for Recovering a Mule

Our readers will remember the arrest some time since of "Captain" C. W. Goff, and his confinement at Fort Snelling, on the charge of falsely representing himself to be a Quartermaster. He purchased horses, and employed clerks, giving orders for payment on Washington. A telegram to Washington revealed the fact that he was a bogus institution, but shortly after he made his escape from the Fort, and until recently his whereabouts have been unknown.

Mr. B. W. Smith of this city, and Mr. Sayers, two government detectives, in the employ of the Provost Marshal General of the State, got on the track of this fancy individual and proceeding to Prescott day before yesterday found him enjoying himself at a boarding house. He had given his name there as C. Willis, and represented that he was chief paymaster of the Department of the Northwest, and, having sent his subordinates to pay off Sibley's army, he thought it advisable to recruit his health, and with that end in view had located for a month or two at Prescott.

Messrs. Sayers and Smith, finding the bird was there, crossed the river with a two horse conveyance, and arranging with the ferryman to await their return, started for their game. Sayers called him out from the parlor of the boarding house, where he was enjoying the society of several ladies, and engaging him in conversation walked towards the wagon. Upon reaching it, Sayers invited him to step in, and come to St. Paul, which arousing his suspicions, he started with a view of leaving suddenly, but Smith was close at hand, and both officers seizing the "Paymaster," he was dumped into the vehicle quite rapidly. Sayers took charge of the team and Smith of the prisoner, and as they started for the ferry boat, Goff showed fight, and a warm contest ensued. The horses, in the meantime, commenced to run, and in the general row, both Smith and Goff alighted promiscuously and indiscriminately on the ground. A neighboring fence checking the horse, which had been abandoned by Sayers to secure the prisoner, the "paymaster" was soon reinstated in his quarters, the ferry reached, and in a few minutes they were safely landed in Minnesota.

The officers brought Goff to this city, reaching here late the same evening, and kept him under guard at Whitcher's Hotel during the night. On the way up he offered them one hundred dollars each to release him, promising to obtain the money from the keeper of a notorious house of ill-fame in this city.

He was handed over to Col. Miller yesterday morning and is now in close confinement at Fort Snelling under a double guard. He will hardly escape as readily as before.

The arrest reflects great credit on the detectives as he is undoubtedly an unmitigated scoundrel. His associates, while pursuing his innocent little quarter master arrangement in this city, were gamblers and pimps, and from that suspicion was aroused.

Those officers have been for some time collecting government property and occasionally resort to a little strategy. They found a short time since that an Irishman in the southern part of the State had a valuable mule in his possession and he swore a tremendous oath that he would keep it. He mustered some of his friends to protect it so that sharp practice was necessary. Sayers disguised himself and Smith appearing as a farmer desirous of purchasing a mule called on the man to inspect the animal.

Smith was anxious to see how the mule traveled and proposed to have Sayers ride a short distance. Sayers mounted and whiping up the mule moved off on the run, yelling whoa and whipping at the same time. Smith cooly informed the man he need not be anxious about the mule as he was in the possession of a Government officer and gave him a receipt to that effect. The fellow's terrible defense diminished when he saw that he had been cleverly outwitted and he simply responded that he supposed it was all right but it was a "G—d d—d mean way to get a mule."

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon the 5.30 o'clock train to St. Anthony, ran over an ox on the road below the Lake Como crossing, and was thrown from the track, into the marsh through which the road runs. The engine ran completely off the track, and was placed *hors du combat* in the marsh. Fortunately no one was injured, and the damage done to the engine and train is nominal. The only misfortune is the loss of time required to get the shipwrecked train in running order again, which it will be to-day, doubtless.

This is the first time in the history of the road that an engine has been unhorsed. They have run over and killed several head of cattle; but no train has been delayed an hour from any accident. This shows good management, rarely, if ever equalled, on the western roads.

The spot where the ox was feeding which caused the accident, is a favorite cattle range, and several have been killed there before.

CAPT. CHAMBLIN'S COMPANY.—Those who want to enlist in this capital corps, to be *the* company of the Hatch Batallion, must apply soon. He lacks only nine men of the maximum, 103. The cavalry service is becoming more popular every day, and is growing in favor as an efficient arm. The cavalry-man is the *gentleman* of the army, so to speak. He avoids the fatiguing marches of the infantry-men. Those who enlist in this company will not be drafted—that is sure, and the city gives the same bounty as other regiments have received. These troops are not to leave the State.

AN ENCHANTED ISLAND.—The new island in the middle of the river, which we noticed yesterday, is only visible in the forenoon. Some have regarded it as an enchanted island, as they look for it in vain in the afternoon, and suppose it has been spirited away. The reason of this is, that the river rises a couple or three inches during the day, as the mills at St. Anthony do not run at night, and when they open their gates in the morning, the water rises here in consequence.

A THUNDER STORM.—Yesterday we had the first thunderstorm of the season, and for a time the rain came down refreshingly. In the country, in various directions, the rain was long continued and heavy, and the thirsty fields and gardens were thoroughly soaked.

The air still feels as if we would have more showers. Let them come. A week's rain would not more than satisfy the public after such a long continued and unparallelled drought as we have suffered from.

MORE HOSE FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We omitted to mention yesterday that the City Council ordered at their recent meeting one thousand feet new hose for the Fire Department. This was really needed by the companies, and will prove valuable in their hands. Our Fire Department is now in a high state of effeiency. Since the organization of the Department, we have had none of those devastating fires our city used to be visited with prior to that time, and the amount of property saved by the engines has paid for them over and over again. Now, with the new cisterns and additional hose, we may expect the danger by fire to be less than ever.

WE observe that the Black Bear which has so long been owned by Kessler & Riehl, has been muzzled of late. On inquiry, we learn that the old fellow got so excited about the late news from New York, his owners had to muzzle him.

THE BOOT-Y OF WAR.—The dispatches to-day, relate that Rosecrans is "shelling the enemy's rear." A chap on Jackson street got his rear well shelled yesterday, by some one he had insulted, and changed his base of operations right speedily.

NOTICE.—The members of Saint Paul Lodge No. 38, I. O. G. T., are hereby notified that the final arrangements for the Pic Nic and Fishing Excursion will be perfected this evening. All are requested to be present.

By order of W. C. T. J. KING.

I. O. G. T.—Important meeting tonight for the nomination of officers. The members are requested to attend punctually. Per order of the C. T.

WM. WILSON.

MILITARY SCHOOLS, patterned after the one in our city, are being organized by the militia officers in almost every town and city in the State.

THE allotment for Company E, Fifth Regiment, $536, was received yesterday by express, and delivered.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PROF. PRESTON'S WRITING CLASS.—We dropped in at the Writing School of Prof. Preston yesterday, and were pleased to notice the success he has met with. He has quite a large class, and some of his scholars have made really wonderful progress.

DEMAND FOR GOLD.—The demand for gold is great, but is not equal to the demand for the celebrated *Chemical Saleratus*, especially where this Saleratus has been tried and where its worth is fully known. Try it and satisfy yourself. For sale by most merchants.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

INTERNATIONAL.

E Corigdon, Binghampton, N Y; Mrs D A Baldwin, daughter and son, N Y; C L Johnson, do; Miss Katter, do; G Evans, Montreal; A K Birge, White Bear Lake; J W Falls, Memphis.

MERCHANTS.

J C McCain, Lake Hauska; J B Carter, City; Wm Elsher, Galena; L R Smith, Prescott; J J Shanbhut, Mankato; E Prescott, Little Falls; C L Twitchell, Anoka; S F Perkins, Grand Rapids; M C Cooley, St Louis; R B Graham and wife, Rochester; G N Cashman, Chicago; S A Kamp, City; C J Hawkins and lady, Red Wing; N F Swift, do; J E Baldwin, Fort Snelling; R Ashley, Shakopee; A H Dole, Wabasshaw; G W Thurber, St Anthony; Mrs L C Parker, do; M Baker, Commerce, Mo; B F Stillman, do; B B Gaither do; J T Armitage and sister, Hastings; Lieut J E Chapman, Fort Snelling; Miss P C Eastman, South Hadley, Mass.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

K Simon, Hastings; S Simon, do; E J Carr, Wis; H B Sayre, Rochester; E B Smith, City; B W Smith, do; L N Howard, Lakeville; P Fraker, Minneapolis; John Akers, St Paul; Capt D L Houston, Stillwater; A J Orff, do; J A Shepley, St Anthony; G W Thurber, do; John Burns Afton; W E Burns, Red Wing; D E Janes, New York.

AMERICAN.

H Cartridge, Hudson; Chas Garden, Chippewa Agency; J Marks, Makyato; Mrs Oglesby, do; J L Campbell and lady; John Smith, Arkansas; J M Eustis; J V Lock, Mankato; S M Johnson and son, Chicago; R H Kinney, Faribault; M Caul, Central Express.

—The Harrisburg *Union* says: "There are many dangers connected with a battle-field, even after 'the hurly-burly's done, and the battle's lost and won.' Loaded guns and small arms of all kinds, and unexploded shells, which burst with the slightest blow upon their percussion caps, lay thickly over the deserted field, ready to hurl death among carless saunterers and curiosity seekers. Several fatal accidents of this nature have already occurred at the scene of the late fight at Gettysburg. On Friday morning last Mr. Solomon Warner, of York, who was engaged in halling muskets off the field, was killed by the accidental discharge of one of the guns whilst unloading it. The ball went through the heart, killing him instantly. Edward M. Woods, son of Alexander Woods, living near Gettysburg, accidentally shot his brother, one day last weeks, whilst playing with a gun picked off the battle-field."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

A sale of State property will take place at the Stable on Eagle-st., on Saturday, August the 1st, of Horses, and one of Easterly's Reapers. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Adjutant General.

M. BALDWIN, Agent for State.

LANGLEY & TEMPLE, Auctioneer. jy23-td

NOTICE.

A male or female Teacher is wanted in the High School in the city of St. Anthony. Term to commence Aug. 10, 1863. Competency to teach the higher English Branches is required. Apply immediately to the Board of Education.

N. H. MINER,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Dated July 21, 1863. jy23-6t

WANTED,

A young man of good education and address, to travel with an exhibition, as showman and explanatory lecturer. Salary liberal. Address, with references,

jy23-tf Box 967, St. Paul, Min.

TENTS TO HIRE.

Hunting, Fishing and Excursion Parties supplied with TENTS at reasonable rates.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Sibley and Third Streets.
St. Paul, July 22d, 1863.—1w

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je26-1m* St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

General Hooker.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a personal friend of this officer. We publish it, believing it may correct, in some degree, public impressions that are as erroneous as they are unjust:

"You may feel some interest in knowing that I spent last Sunday in Baltimore with General Hooker. He rejoices as earnestly as any other person in the success of General Meade, but feels most deeply the injustice done himself. It is some evidence, I think, of Hooker's fitness to command, that Meade took the army precisely as he left it, with the exception of reinforcements, and found it so, ready for action and victory. You may ask: Why did not Hooker lead it to action and victory? The reason is simply this—that reinforcements were withheld from him which were given to Meade on the very day that he assumed command. Ever since the invasion began Hooker had been pleading for reinforcements. He had said to Gen. Halleck and the War Department: "I am able, with the force I have, to whip Lee, but not to capture his army. The country will not be satisfied if Lee is permitted to get back, and he may be as easily captured as whipped. Give me Couch and the garrison at Harper's Ferry, 10,000 men." Halleck refused. Having command of the troops at Harper's Ferry, Hooker then took responsibility, and ordered the evacuation. Halleck countermanded the order. Hooker then telegraphed: "I now demand reinforcements, or I earnestly beg to be relieved of my command." He was relieved, and the very messenger who brought Halleck's order to Meade, brought the order giving him the forces for which Hooker had waited and begged in vain. Such is a simple statement of the facts. I said to the General: "It is too bad that you should have that splendid prize so near your hand and not be allowed to pluck it." He replied with quivering lip: "It is hard fortune."

"I give you my word that the stories about his drunkenness are utterly false. So far from being drunk at Chancellorsville, the fact is that when he was made insensible by the concussion of a cannon-shot against a column upon which he was leaning, and spirits were wanted for his use by the surgeon, not a drop could be found at his quarters, and it was long before it could be obtained."

The Feeling in the Army.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15—A. M.—Last evening I telegraphed you from Boonesboro the particulars of the rebel flight before the Army of the Potomac, the publication of which was considered by the censor as premature. To-day we see our case in a clearer light, and now let the truth be told. This gallant army is in gloom, and from the humblest private in the ranks to the major generals commanding corps there is one universal feeling of chagrin and humiliation. Never were our prospects brighter, and certainly never was the army so anxious to follow up their glorious record of Gettysburg, and administer to the rebellion the blow which all thought would be the decisive one of the campaign.

There is no denying the fact, there was scarcely a soldier who survived death or wounds after July 4 but did not look with the greatest confidence, not merely for another victory at Williamsport, but for a final termination of the war upon that spot The delightful fields of Maryland, blooming with verdure, beauty, health, and fertility, contrasted so forcibly with the barren sands of the Virginia soil, that it was an expression in every mouth, "I hope we will whip the rebels so this time that we will never again have occasion to go into Virginia." The sacred soil had lost its sacredness and attractiveness, and I can convey to you no idea of the great dislike which our army entertains toward further subsistence on the Virginia soil. To have prevented Lee's escape they would have perished, every man of them, rather than flinch from any duty which would have insured his defeat.

On Monday night the rebel camp-fire burned brightly, and there was no reason to suspect that the rebel army was not still in its encampment. Next day at 10 o'clock the attack was to be made, and the battle of the war was to be fought. A division from each corps of the army was sent forward to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength and position. As they advanced they threw shells before them, but only faint replies were given. They proceeded further and yet further, but no enemy was found. The bird had flown, and the cage was useless. You can imagine, probably better than it is in my power to describe, the awful disappointment that ran along those veteran ranks when they were informed that they had no enemy to fight. It overcame every other feeling, and drowned all other emotions.

General Neal Dow who was captured on the 30th of June near Port Hudson is now an inmate of the Libby Prison, where the Richmond *Enquirer* says he will probably remain for some time.

—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th says: "The steamer Empress arrived direct from Vicksburg this morning, the first boat that has reached St. Louis from that point since the blockade was established at the commencement of the war. Her officers report the city quiet. The Empress left Vicksburg on July 5th. General Logan was in command of the place. The officers of the Empress report thirty or forty steamers at the Vicksburg levee, awaiting government orders. All peaceable along the river."

—The Memphis *Bulliten* of the 11th inst., says:

The condition of Gen. Pemberton is pitiable in the extreme. His officers falsely and meanly describe his misfortune to all sorts of things, such as imbecility, &c., while he, poor man, is nearly crazy, and evinces in an unmistakeable manner the humiliation and anguish which he feels. He keeps confined to his room, and walks frantically all the time, tearing his hair and giving all sorts of evidence that he is an insane man. He was one of the few, as we learn from an eye witness, who gave unmistakable manifestations of repugnance to taking the parole. His condition excites the commiseration of all unbiased persons at Vicksburg.

—Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation:

"For the purpose of aiding civil officers in the execution of the laws of this State and of the United States, I hereby invite the services of patriotic citizens, in numbers sufficient to organize two battalions of infantry, which will be organized, armed and equipped for three months' state service, unless sooner discharged, in accordance with orders which will be immediately issued.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Commander-in-Chief."

In compliance with this order, citizens are already enrolling for service.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVE., July 22.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 U. S. Loan are coming in quite fast. To-day they amounted to the handsome sum of $23,500.

It is supposed that the loan will close on the 1st of August.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.

The grain market has been unusually dull this week, and there are fewer sales reported than last week. The depression is probably owing to the fact that the farmers are just now busy with harvesting, and do not market grain to any extent.

Wheat holds even at 76@80c.

New rye has been offered, but we have no quotations.

Oats are still in demand, and excited. Sales principally at 65c, wholesale.

The hide market is reported dull, and there is not much doing, owing to the impossibility of shipping. Prices are lower in some varieties, but in the main there is but little change. We quote:

Green	6 @6½c
Green salted	7c
Dry	14c
Dry flint	14 @15c
Green calf	10c
Dry	15 @16c

Leather is in good demand, but is not generally so high as last week:

Best Spanish	33c
Best Slaughter	35
Harness—Hemlock	39@40
American Kip	$1@1 10
American Calf	$1 20
Upper—Hemlock, per foot	25@26.

Wool we find that there is but little doing. Dealers report that they can get hold of only small lots, and farmers still seem unwilling to sell at the prices which are given by buyers. One of our most active dealers has secured only about 1,500 pounds so far. The prices given here are quite as high as elsewhere. We clip the following from the Detroit *Free Press* of July 14. The Michigan wool market is a good guide for our own:

The reports from the interior relative to wool seem to indicate a general decline of about 10c per lb in the prices paid by purchasers. A gentleman who has been out on the line of the Michigan Southern Road so far as Jonesville, states that in that place they had been paying as high as 70c; but that now the highest rate was 60c. At Hillsdale as high as 72c had been paid, but only 60c would be given for the best fleeces. At Adrian, where as high as 70c and over had been paid, buyers were unwilling to give over 58c. At Monroe, as much as 68 to 70c had been paid, but no price higher than 58c was paid at the time of our informant's visit. The general impression seems to be at present that more wool will be offered at the low prices than when it was higher. We do not advise a rush to market, now that prices are down, because it is probable that wool will recover a little, and should any rush into market be made it would aid to depreciate the article still further. At the present time, however, farmers are busy in their wheat and hay fields, and it is not likely a great amount will come forward before the month of August, which will give full time for the market to settle. It will be seen by a few quotations that the foreign market is very steady and firm, with high prices ruling on the other side of the Atlantic. Still the prices are not up to ours by nearly twenty cents on the pound, which is more than equivalent to the difference of exchange.

We quote:

Unwashed	38@40
Native	50@55
One-half to three-fourths full blood	58@60

Butter continues firm and more scarce. The following rates prevail:

	Wholesale.
Choice Country roll	12@15
Best firkin	10@12
No. 2	8@10

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Flour dull and unsettled; 5c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull; 1c lower. Corn opened heavy, closed 1c better.

Pork quiet.

Lard dull.

Whiskey unchanged.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 22—6 P. M.

Flour irregular and unsettled; Western grades 5c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat 1c lower, with fair business. Corn opened heavy, but afterwards advanced 1c and closed, finally, dull, with downward tendency. Oats moderate.

Pork quiet, without decided change.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Stocks better and doing a fair business.

Sterling quiet.

Gold 24½.

N. Y. C. 1.20; Erie 98¾; Reading 1.08¾.

U. S. 6's, '67 $1.03; Registered $1.06¾; coupons 97¾; Treasury notes 1.07; February and August 1 year's certificates, 99¾; New Mo. 6's 71.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 22—6 P. M.

Gold unsettled; opening at 25¾, advancing to 26¾, declining to 24¾, and closing quiet at 26.

Government stocks firm.

U. S. 6's '81 coupons, $1.03¾@1.06¾; 7-30's 1.06¾@8.07.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, MIN., July 20th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]

General Orders No. 41 from these Headquarters dated July 4th, 1863, is hereby modified so as to read as follows:

The continued outrages of the Sioux Indians in the "Big Woods" and in the rear of the United States out-posts for the border defense, render it imperatively necessary that extraordinary measures should be adopted for the more complete protection of our frontiers, and the extirpation of the savage fiends who commit these outrages: It is therefore ordered that a corps of volunteer scouts be organized immediately for sixty days, unless sooner discharged, to scour the "Big Woods," for the purpose of extirminating all hostile Sioux Indians to be found in the rear of our out-posts.

This corps shall be composed of one Captain and sixty men, who shall be divided into squads of not less than five men, under the immediate command of their own chosen leader, subject to the order of Captain of Scouts.

All squads desiring to enlist or having reported for enlistment in said Company of Scouts, will report at once for muster into State service to Brigadier General E. Munch, M. S. M., at Monticello, or such other place or places as he may designate, and no person will be accepted into said company who has not in person reported to General Munch before the first of August, 1863.

Squads of the Company of Scouts will be mustered in for pay as of the date when they entered into active service. Men volunteering for this service will have to arm, equip and subsist themselves at their own expense, and will be paid for their services at the rate of two dollars per day. An additional compensation of twenty-five dollars will be given to any member of the Company of Scouts for every hostile Sioux Warrior killed by him, the same to be paid upon producing at this office satisfactory proof of such killing.

None but experienced hunters, scouts or marksmen will be accepted.

A reward of seventy-five dollars will likewise be paid to *any person* who is not mustered into the service of the State or of the United States, for every hostile Sioux warrior killed by such person within the State upon the production of the proper proofs at this office.

All persons proposing to act as *independent* scouts for the above reward of $75, and without any other compensation, will report their names and places of residence to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
jy21-d3t-w1t Adjutant-General.

FOR SALE,

A neat Brick Cottage House and Lot, with a good well of water and out Buildings and shade trees &c., with five rooms on first floor, also a good cellar; within eight minutes' walk of the Postoffice; cheap for cash. For further particulars enquire of

JAS. H. MURRAY,
jy22-1w Opposite the American House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

BASE IMPOSITION AND SWINDLE.—Some unprincipled persons have been putting up a *worthless* article of saleratus and palming it off to the trade for D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This saleratus is put up in different shades of dingy-colored paper, with the name of B. B. DeLand & Co." on the wrapper, instead of "D. B. DeLand & Co.," with the reading on our Chemical Saleratus copied *verbatim*. None need be deceived if they will observe that the "Celebrated Chemical Saleratus" is put up with the name of D. B. DeLand & Co., and not B. B. DeLand & Co. on the wrapper, and it is always put up in *bright red* wrappere, with a *fac simile* of our Factory on the front of each package. Beware of imposters, and be sure and get the genuine D. B. Deland & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus and you will get the best saleratus in the known world. D. B. DELAND & CO.

Jy21 3td, 2tw, 1w*

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
Jy1d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 22, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Fun ds		½ per ct. prem
American Gold		22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN

Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

WANTED,

Old Rifles, Revolvers, and Double-Barrelled Shot Guns, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, if brought to us within a few days.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.
jy22

Castello & Van Vleck's

MAMMOTH SHOW,

AND

Great Moral Exhibition,

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,...PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS;

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvas, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act,

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original sayings are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S

MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. o6

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash, Mechanic's B'k, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Iriff Co., N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.
jy10-1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy1 tf State Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.
July 9-dlm.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AGENCY AT HASTINGS.

CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Agent

FOR

McCORMICK'S REAPER AND MOWER, Self and Hand Rake, two and four Horse.

BRADLEY & PITT'S BUFFALO THRESHERS, With a measuring attachment, and saves one hand.

CHICAGO GRAIN BINDER, The only Grain Binder warranted.

WOOD MILLS,

Driven by sweep power, complete of

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863. NUMBER 173.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 25.

Republican Union Convention.

The Republicans and all other unconditional Union men throughout the State of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the Administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over a reunited Republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured,"—and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open, armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
Attorney General;
Auditor of State;
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by Delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	Morrison	1
Benton	2	Mower	2
Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Olmsted	6
Carver	3	Pine	1
Chisago	2	Ramsey	3
Dakota	7	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	3
Faribault	1	Scott	3
Fillmore	9	Sherburne	1
Freeborn	3	Sibley	3
Hennepin	8	Stearns	3
Isanti	1	Steele	2
Goodhue	6	St. Louis	1
Houston	3	Wabashaw	2
Le Sueur	4	Winona	6
McLeod	1	Waseca	2
Meeker	1	Wright	4
Mille Lac	1	Washington	4

No Delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F. FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
J. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ. F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

A WARNING TO COPPERHEAD SAVAGES.

General Canby, who supersedes General Harvey Brown in command of the Federal troops in this city, is from the frontier, where he has had considerable experience in fighting Apaches, Comanches, and the other wandering savage tribes of the Southwest. We sincerely hope that he will not make the mistake of introducing into our midst the kind of warfare to which he is accustomed.—*N. Y. World, July 18th.*

The "wandering savage tribes of the Southwest," or Northwest, Apaches, Comanches or Sioux, would consider it an insult to be put in the same category with the infernal monsters, the fiends of hell, whose horrible and cold-blooded atrocities, wreaked without pity or remorse on orphan children, on women, on innocent and peaceful citizens who had never done them any harm, it is made the duty of General Canby to prevent and punish.

His experience in New Mexico has well fitted him for his work in New York. He knows the quick, sharp, relentless remedies we practice at the West on the *Copperfaced* savages of the border, and he will not fail to visit the same swift, awful, overwhelming doom on the more fiendish and brutal *Copperhead* savages of New York, whenever they shall dare to lift the war club and the tomahawk again, or disturb its streets with the insurrectionary cry of Murder and Fire.

The *World* shows prudence in protesting on behalf of its own friends and "the friends" of Gov. Seymour, against the kind of warfare it has invoked on the heads of peaceful and orderly citizens, their families and their property, at the hands of its pliant army of assassins and plunderers.

Its protest comes too late. There is a God in Israel again.

All society is banded as one man against these outlaws and desperadoes of the *World's* following, in defence of home, life, property, law, and all that men and women hold dear; and just as surely as the Sioux assassins of Minnesota will be swept from the face of the earth, by the banded vengeance of the white men they have wronged, just so surely will every red-mouthed ingrate and brute, who lifts his hand in New York, —ay, or in St. Paul—against the Government which fosters and protects him, be ground to powder under the gathering mountain of popular indignation.

The forbearance and long-suffering of the American people is reaching its final limit.

The wind does not always blow one way; and negroes are not the only class of people who have incurred the fell opprobrium of popular prejudice.

Those who are now sowing the wind will very soon reap a whirlwind that will sweep them to everlasting perdition.

Let them stop—these men who are advising and devising insurrection here in St. Paul—*let them stop just where they are.* They cannot stop a day too soon. Their fate is advancing, with a front, invisible but awful and resistless and swift as the tornado, to meet and overwhelm them. They can save themselves only by retreating. They can avoid the last extreme of remorseless punishment only by a prompt obedience to the law.

We have entreated; we have warned. Now, upon the heads of those who seek to disturb the public peace, rest the awful responsibility for the consequences.

WHAT'S THE MATTER.

The Revolutionary journals are very busy denouncing the conscription. Well, what the deuce is the matter with the conscription?

Is it illegal or despotic?

It was demanded by the universal voice of the People, the Army and the Press, as the only means of ensuring the triumph of our soldiers and promptly ending the war.

It was enacted like all national laws by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President, and thus received the legal sanction of the whole people through their representatives in the National Legislature, and demands as implicit and unquestioning obedience as any other law till it is repealed or set aside by Judicial decision.

Is it unnecessary?

It is indispensable to the success of our armies and to the salvation of the Union. Without it the war will be indefinitely prolonged. With it the war will be virtually ended in six months. Without it it is doubtful if the Union could ever be restored or peace be secured in twenty years. With it the Union will soon grow up again in all its former glory and prosperity under the restored sunshine of Peace.

Is it unjust?

Every citizen owes all needful service to the Republic. It is his first and highest duty to respond, not reluctantly, but with all his heart and strength and wealth, to the call of his country for defenders. The obligation lies equally upon all—high and low and rich and poor—those who favor and those who condemn the administration alike.

When all alike are thus bound to serve, a conscription which selects by lot the number needed from the whole arms-bearing body is the only fair, as, in fact, it is the only effectual mode, of recruiting our armies.

But the enemies of the Government have taught some of their ignorant followers to believe that the clause which permits exemption from the draft for $300 is unfair to the poor man. They lie and they know it. If any poor man or any rich man can get a substitute for less than $300, the law grants him the privilege of doing so. But every one knows that the immense demand for substitutes would raise the price to thousands of dollars, as at the South—where as high as $8,000 has been publicly offered for a substitute. Now the $300 clause was put in the law expressly to keep down the price of exemption to a figure not beyond the reach of the large majority of even what are called poor men. It is the poor man's clause.

The law has other beneficent provisions for the special benefit of the poor or unfortunate, but in the matter of exemptions the law could not have done more for the poor man without utterly defeating its object. Doubtless cases of great hardship will arise under this law as they must under any—but for all these cases private and public charity must, as they will, make ample provision.

The conscription is thus, as we have shown, an absolute public necessity; the last resource of public safety; a law demanded, enacted and approved by the the popular will; as just, as equal, as liberal, as beneficent to the poor as the most scrupulous regard for their interests could make it; the army and the people demand it; the nation depends upon it for its existence—then what the deuce is the matter with the Conscription Law?

Copperheadism, treason, sympathy with the Southern rebellion—

"That's what's the matter."

W. H. STONE was fined $5 yesterday, at the Police Court, for fast driving.

The Results at Vicksburg.

Below we append an official statement of the material results of the capture at Vicksburg. It is, without doubt, the most valuable capture of the war, and will tell most disastrously upon the prospects of the Confederacy. We may add that the enumeration is from the official report of Lieut. Colonel James Wilson, Provost-Marshal:

REBEL LOSS IN MAJ. GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT SINCE THE LANDING OF THE ARMY AT GRAND GULF, MISS, MAY 1ST, 1861.

Loss in men up to May 18	40,000
Prisoners taken at Vicksburg, July 4	31,000
Total	71,000
Citizen prisoners	5,000
1,500 of whom are women and children.	
Prisoners sick and wounded	13,220
Prisoners fit for duty	18,000
Tents captured	4,000
Mules captured	1,500
Horses captured	1,000
Freight cars captured	200
Locomotive captured	5
Large siege guns captured	188
Field pieces captured	151
Rounds of ammunition	300
Stands of small arms	35,000
Shot guns, &c	30,000

Value of public property captured, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

—Judge Taney's notorious decision that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," received a curious and perfectly logical illustration during the progress of the riot in Harlem. A man was seized and brought before Justice Welch on a charge of invading the domicil of a respectable mulatto woman and attempting to destroy her goods. The woman testified that on the entrance of the rowdy he addressed her as follows: "The Constitution says that you can break into the house of a nigger, you can rob a nigger, you can burn his house and then you *can kill the nigger!*" He was proceeding to do so when the entrance of the Police interrupted this *constitutional* invader of the rights of law-abiding citizens.

IT WAS A JEFF. DAVIS RIOT!!

The New York *World* having denied that the late riots in that city were instigated by sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion, a gentleman whom the *Tribune* vouches for as "one of our most intelligent and trustworthy citizens," writes to that paper as follows:

I *know* that there has thus far been no surer passports through these mobs than the expression of sympathy with the rebels and cheers for Jeff. Davis. I confess that, desperate and unscrupulous as I knew the Copperheads to be, I was surprised at this discovery. But when I myself heard the rioters give three cheers for Jeff. Davis, and when I heard from their own lips their wishes for his success, I could doubt no longer. On Monday I was present at the sack and firing of the houses in Lexington avenue, going through the whole mob from its extreme verge to the very front steps of these houses. There I saw a man known to many persons as a rebel sympathizer, hand and glove with the rioters, encouraging them, in consultation with their ringleaders, and welcomed by them wherever he went. There I heard wishes expressed for success to the rebellion and destruction to "the naygurs." There a man of decent exterior and apparent intelligence exclaimed, as he saw the houses burning, "This is the most glorious sight I have ever seen; this will pay Jeff. Davis for the loss of Vicksburg." On Tuesday evening I heard among the rioters, in the upper part of the Third Avenue, cheers for Jeff. Davis; but it was dark, and I could not see the individuals who proposed or who gave them. But early on Wednesday afternoon I was in the Second Avenue as a detachment of the Seventh Regiment marched up to disperse the mob which had been maltreating the negroes near Twenty-seventh street. The rioters vanished from before the detachment, but closed in behind it, and began to hoo', and then to stone, and finally to fire upon it. One of these very rioters who made this attack, when the detachment had moved about a square off, called out, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis." The cheers were given, and unanimously, though not very loudly—for the bayonets were too near. I stood not ten feet from the man who proposed the cheers, and face to face with him. In ten minutes afterward I saw the crowd, which he then led, stoning the 7th's men

The next day the *Tribune* contains the following:

Below we publish a note from a gentleman of high respectability once connected with the *World*—when that paper pretended to be a respectable journal—to which we call, not its attention, but that of other people:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I perceive that the *World* still affects to deny that there is any connection or sympathy between the participants in the late terrible riots and the Confederate Rebels. Let me state a little incident which came under my observation a few days ago, and which may shed some light on this question: At an early hour on Tuesday afternoon, I observed in passing down Park Row a very large crowd in the publication office of the *World*, filling it to overflowing, and extending over a portion of the sidewalk. It was made up of the same desperadoes as those whom Governor Seymour had addressed as his "true and noble-hearted friends," and who had been hanging sullenly in front of the TRIBUNE office the greater part of the day. But at the *World* office their manner was changed entirely, the greatest possible hilarity prevailed, and I drew near to hear the subject of their conversation. I found they were openly rejoicing at the escape of Lee and his army, news of which had just been received, declaring that he had out-generaled Meade, and predicting that he would yet obtain a signal triumph. They ridiculed the report since confirmed of the Union success near Charleston, declaring it "a d——d Abolition lie," and in every way and in the most open manner gave vent to their sympathies with the Rebellion, and their desires for its success. After staying long enough to satisfy myself that this was the universal feeling, I passed on. B.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.

The same paper gives another letter from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who mingled with the mob on the 14th, to observe its character and aims. He says:

I heard upon many occasions, "We are all right, boys, go in. We are working for Wood; Fernandy will take care of us. We are working for Seymour, aye, he's the boy. Bully for Seymour." When the party gave cheers for McClellan in front of his residence, they also *gave cheers for Jeff Davis!* "Fernando Wood told us to burn the Colored Asylum, and we think it is right. Why should niggers live in the Fifth Avenue, and white folks have to go to the Island?" The "d——d Yankees think they will have it all their own way, but two days will show them who will rule the city."

The *Tribune* says:

Hostility to the United States government, and an unqualified adhesion to the rebellion of Jeff. Davis, was the one distinct idea possessed by the rioters, and they recognized clearly and unmistakably their real though unseen leaders. On Monday, when they saw the American flag flying over the residence of an eminent citizen, the cry was, "Pull down that d——d rag!" and this was followed by a shower of stones and an assault, repulsed by the courage of the occupant of the house. On Thursday afternoon, in Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the American flag was torn down, with curses and frantic objurgations, and was torn to pieces and trampled under foot.

THE rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder have been selected by our Government as hostages for Captains Sawyer and Flynn, under sentence of death in the Libby Prison at Richmond. They have been placed in confinement at Fort Monroe, and the rebels notified that they will be executed if they carry out their threats towards our condemned officers. Fitz Hugh Lee is a nephew of General Lee, and we presume Capt. Winder is a relative, perhaps son, of General Winder, who ordered the execution of the Federal Captains.

The Wounded Indian in Le Sueur County Found.

HIS MORTAL CAREER SUDDENLY TERMINATED.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

WATERVILLE, LE-SUEUR CO., MINN., July 21, 1863.

The Indian wounded by H. Van Blaracom of this place last Thursday, at the time the other Sioux was killed, was today found about half a mile from the place where he was wounded, and was killed by a party of men from Cleveland.

He was wounded by Mr. Van B., the ball passing through the left side among the ribs. The physician stated he could not have lived more than two days longer.

A settler two or three miles south of the same place, claims to have seen and shot at an Indian on Sunday evening. On Monday a party of men hunted for him, and found his trail leading westerly.

There has been a great amount of excitement caused by false rumors, none of which have any foundation.

There were but three Indians; two of them have been killed, and the third going west.

Yours, L. Z. ROGERS.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

LEE'S ARMY MOVING TOWARD WINCHESTER.

MORGAN NEAR ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Soldiers and Militia in Pursuit.

GREAT CONSTERNATION IN THE SOUTH.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF GEN. JOHNSON.

Gen. Webb Demands Satisfaction of Brazil.

The George Griswold Captured by a Pirate.

MORNING REPORT.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

From best information at hand, it appears Lee's army is near Winchester, or above that point, while our own army occupies such a position he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage.

The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from crops in the valley, or with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained to give another battle or series of battles to the Army of the Potomac.

Our army is ready to fight him, anxious indeed, rather than return to any campaign in these districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by war. We may expect stirring news from General Meade's army soon.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry letter of the 21st states that the main body of our army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, with no present appearance of a forward movement. It is not impossible that they will return to Berlin.

Lee lies between Martinsburg and Winchester. His pickets occupy the river from Cherry Run, thirteen miles west of Martinsburg, down to Harper's Ferry. Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Ferry. They are in force at Shepardstown, Martinsburg and Charleston.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The rumor that Lee has recrossed into Maryland is unconfirmed. The latest unofficial intelligence leaves the armies watching each other, the rebels on the west and the federals on the east side of the Blue Ridge.

FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, July 22.

A New Orleans letter states that Gens. Weitzel's and Dudley's brigades, under Gen. Mower, left Port Hudson on the evening of the 9th, and went to Donaldsonville, to clean out the rebel batteries near there. When a few miles from there, the 30th Massachusetts regiment, which was in advance, was suddenly attacked, and 150 men killed and wounded, and three field pieces captured.

Every effort will be made by General Banks to recover the Brazos City and Opelousas Railroad.

At last accounts, the enemy were reported as having fallen back beyond Bayou Lafourche.

An expedition is said to have also gone down the river to Alexandria.

The gunboat Sciota was sunk in the Mississippi river, by a collision with the gunboat Antonia.

An expedition from the squadron off Galveston, has destroyed three schooners, and three hundred bales of cotton, in Galveston Bay. On the return of the party, Lieut. Davenport was severely wounded by the rebels, lying in ambuscade.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, on the 16th, arrived at this port at midnight.

She spoke off Florida, the gunboat Cuyler, with a prize side-wheel steamer in tow.

The following information is compiled from the *Era*:

A despatch from Port Hudson, in the *Era*, of the 13th, from General Irwin to Gen. Emory, states that Gen. Sherman has driven Johnston out of Jackson, and was pursuing him rapidly.

Col. Chickering, Provost Marshal at Port Hudson, has sent large numbers of prisoners to New Orleans, including all commissioned officers who are not to be paroled.

The *Era*, of the 8th, says seven transports have left Port Hudson for operations in another direction.

MORGAN'S RIDE FOR LIFE.

CINCINNATI, July 22.

Morgan passed through Nelsonville, Athens county, at 10 o'clock this morning. Our forces are close behind him.

The *Commercial's* Columbus special says:

After perambulating Athens county, Morgan took a a southerly direction, crossing Washington county and Muskingum river, in the direction of McConnellsville with the evident intention of gaining a point on the Ohio river above gunboat navigation, and cross into Virginia.

The authorities have made such arrangements as will effectually check-mate and capture his band.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Washington specials state that General Grant is to be appointed Major General in the Regular army, in the place of General Wool, retired.

Hazel B. Cushing, a wealthy citizen of Montgomery county, Maryland, has been arraigned before a court martial, charged with furnishing information to Stuart's cavalry where to find a drove of a thousand Government cattle and a number of troops guarding them. Two witnesses testify to the facts.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The *Express* contains a rumor that a test case on the constitutionality of the draft, is to be made before the Common Pleas Court Monday, and it will immediately be carried to the Court of Appeals.

REWARD FOR ARREST OF RIOTERS.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Mayor Opdyke offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person convicted of arson and murder during the late riot.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The *Times* has the following:

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There is a rumor in town of Johnston's surrender to Sherman or Grant, but it is impossible as yet to get it sufficiently authenticated.

THE CAPTURED MORGANITES.

CINCINNATI, July 23.

Three steamboat loads of Morgan's men arrived here this morning.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived. News anticipated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

From the official statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, furnished by the Treasury department, the following is taken:

Total public debt of the United States July 1st, shown by the books of the Treasury department. is $1,097,274,366.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, July 21, via CAIRO, July 23.

Hurlbut's scouts arrived to-day from Okalona, Miss., report Johnston at Brandon, and Sherman in possession of Jackson. Ruggles', Chalmer's, Saunder's and Fergurson's forces are at Tupola. Ruggles is concentrating his forces, with the intention probably of making a dash on our lines.

Correspondence from Bragg and Johnston's armies reports them in great destitution and greatly demoralized. They give up Mississippi and advise planters to stay and make the best terms possible.

Scouts report a majority of planters anxious that we should get possession of the country before Davis has time to conscript.

Johnston's army is estimated not to exceed 30,000.

Great consternation exists throughout the whole Southern country.

Reports of our successes at Natchez, Yazoo City, and Jackson are fully confirmed.

Large amounts of munitions of war, especially ammunition, have fallen into our hands at these places, thus injuring the rebels in a vital manner.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

About 400 rebel cavalry, encamped near Nolan's Ferry, attempted to cross the Potomac last night, intending to tear up the rails on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., but their designs were frustrated by a band of Independent Rangers, who drove them off.

We learn from headquarters that at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, Lee's whole army was moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester.

Ewell, who had moved in the direction of Cumberland, fell back and followed Lee. The force now at Martinsburg is but a small body of cavalry. Scouts report an increased body of cavalry near Harper's Ferry, supported by two regiments of infantry, all dressed in uniform.

JOHN MORGAN'S PROGRESS.

CINCINNATI, July 23.

Morgan crossed the Muskingum river at Eaglesport, 18 miles below Zanesville, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Scouts report his force a thousand strong, and three pieces of artillery.

Col. Lemeret, 86th Ohio, sent his regiment and a large number of militia after him.

Col. Chandler of Zanesville and twenty-five citizen scouts were captured at Deavertown last night.

The latest from Eaglesport, says the 86th, under Lieut. Col. McFarland, are fighting rebels, driving them up the river, towards Zanesville. This is not entirely reliable.

Business is suspended in Zanesville, and citizens are turning out to resist the progress of Morgan.

EVENING REPORT.

DIFFICULTY WITH BRAZIL—MRS. FORREST.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Eight hundred rebel prisoners, taken at Gettysburg, have arrived at David's Island; 800 more are expected to arrive to-night.

The Superior Court has ordered the U. S. Trust Company to pay to Mrs. Catharine N. Forrest the interest on the mortgage of $75,000, held by them from Edwin Forrest, on the property of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Mrs. Forrest's allegation was that he had failed to pay her the allowance awarded, since August, 1860.

The wife of Bishop Potter, of Pa., is seriously ill.

Intelligence is received here that the town of Port Plata, Saint Domingo, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 30th of June last.

News from Rio Janeiro to the 9th of June, reports a difficulty between Webb, the American Minister, and the Brazilian Government. It was said the General had demanded satisfaction from Brazil for having tolerated the Confederate Corsairs, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, in the waters of Pernambuco Basin.

It was also said that General Webb had also demanded indemnity for the burning of an American vessel, and he exacted the dismissal of the Presidents, who answer to our Governors of the Territories, of the Provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco.

Two newspapers printed at Rio Janeiro state that our minister had presented a protest against the action of which he complained, and that the imperial government had consented to dismiss the Presidents of those provinces if the government of the United States approved of General Webb's course.

Brazil is supposed to be friendly to the United States, but having recognized the confederates as belligerents, she could not deny her ports to their armed vessels any more than to ours.

FROM TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS OF MCCOOK'S CORPS, WINCHESTER, TENN., July 15.

[*Special to Philadelphia Enquirer.*]—It is believed here that General Stanley is in Huntsville, Alabama, having entered it on Monday. We will probably have definite information to-day.

The probability also is that General Sheridan is in Chattanooga. The enemy does not seem to design to make a stand anywhere, indeed I presume he cannot.

DEATHS IN LIBBY PRISON.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.

The following are among the deaths in Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, from May 25th to July 18th. A. J. Bailey, citizen, New York, died May 25th; S. E. Elliott, private 33rd Indian, died June 13th; Pat Dogle, private 6th United States cavalry, June 26th; M. Golden, 2nd Ohio, July 2d; J. Spring, 43rd Illinois, July 13th.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

REBEL STEAMER BURNED—CONFISCATION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Admiral Lee, in a communication dated off Newport News, encloses a copy of a report from Captain Case, respecting the driving ashore by the Penobscot, and the subsequent abandonment by her crew, of the steamer Kate, on the 12th instant, a the south end of Smith Island. An attempt was made by the Penobscot's crew to get her afloat, under the guns of the blockaders, but without success, and she was subsequently burnt.

It is reported to have been a double screw schooner rigged iron steamer, with an assorted cargo of merchandize, and a notorious blockade runner.

To-day in the District Court a decree was granted confiscating the personal estate of Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of ex-Gov. Wise, during his life-time, while his real estate is an absolute forfeiture. The same principle affects seventeen other cases in which similar decrees were ordered to be issued.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,495.000 to-day.

CAPTURES BY PIRATES.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The bark Zingara, from Rio Janeiro, reports the ship Jabez Snow, from Newport, England, for Montevideo, with coal, captured May 25 by a pirate and burned.

Also the bark Amazon, from United States for Montevideo, captured and burned June 2d by the same pirate.

The crews arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 8th.

The ship George Griswold was at Rio discharging her Cardiff cargo. She was captured by the pirate Georgia and bonded for $100,000. This was the vessel which took a cargo of produce to starving Englishmen.

RICHMOND EDITORIAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.

The flag of truce boat from New York arrived this evening from City Point, with 1,200 prisoners of war.

The Richmond *Examiner* of July 23rd says, editorially: "From the Mississippi we have no news which is good news. From Northern Virginia, the lines of Gen. Lee extend to the old battle ground of Manassas. Of the Northern army we know nothing, except that it cries loudly for reinforcements, and has received none."

RELIEF FOR FAMILIES OF DRAFTED MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The Coumon Council have negatived the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay exemptions for drafted men. The vote stood 18 Democrats for the bill and 18 Republicans and 4 Democrats against.

A bill subsequently passed appropriating 1,000,000 dollars for the relief of the families of drafted men.

NEW ORLEANS COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Post Office Department will resume its communication between the West and New Orleans, by the Mississippi, as soon as it can be ascertained that it can be done with safety.

Trade between the Atlantic cities and New York will continue to be carried on in the usual manner.

DRAFT IN AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 23.

The draft for the city of Auburn, seventeenth sub-district, in the county of Cayuga, took place in this city to-day. The best ordea prevailed, and the best spirit was manifested.

BOAT RACE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23.

The five mile race for the single scull boat championship of American waters, between Hamill, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Ward, of Newburgh, took plnce to-day. It was won by Ward beating Hamill, by two lengths—time 42 minutes, 29 seconds.

—The "Constitutional Democratic Club" of Boston have resolved to test the constitutionality of the Enrolment acts. Will they not test also the legality of the arrests of the rioters who, on Tuesday last, shot down in that city the officers of the enrolment?

—The Troy *Daily Times*, the material of which was destroyed by the mob on Wednesday last week, resumed its publication two days after. It is an energetic, vigorous and successful newspaper, and will be aided rather than injured by this attempt to silence it by brute force.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

TRACES OF INDIANS—A REUNION.

CAMP WHARTON, SHAYENNE CO., July 11th, 1863.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

This morning the wind was in the north, and it was not cool, but *cold*, the thermometer standing 50° below what it did on Thursday afternoon. Cloaks and overcoats were in requisition. We arose early. Breakfast was over, and the whole corps was in motion by a quarter past four, just as the sun was making his appearance. A march of fourteen or fifteen miles brought us to this point, on the Shayenne. From here the "Bear's Den Hill" is distinctly visible, at a distance of ten or fifteen miles to the westward.

To-morrow being the Sabbath, the camp moves not.

Major Camp and Quartermaster Smith, with others, had come down from Fort Abercrombie and were to return this morning. Lieut. Putnam, of General Sibley's staff, had received an order to report to General Rosecrans for duty as a signal officer, and was to leave at the same time. Under these circumstances, Quartermaster Corning got up a "reunion" at headquarters last evening. Several toasts were given and short speeches made. Major Camp, the commandant of Fort Abercrombie, being called for, expressed his regret that he was not permitted to accompany this expedition, and has firm conviction that all would be done by the officers and men comprising this command to ensure success. General Sibley said the expedition would be pushed on to its desired results, until the last mule was used up and the last cracker eaten. Lieut. Col. Jennison expressed his great gratification at this announcement from the commanding General. Col. Marshall toasted the Press, which was responded to by Mr. Sweetzer, our New England correspondent. To do justice to his speech it will be necessary that he report it himself. Lieut. Putnam, in a neat little speech, expressed his feelings on parting with this command. His relations with the commanding General have been of the most pleasant and gratifying character, and to this period of his connection with the members of the staff, and with the officers of the several regiments comprising this expedition, he would look back with a great deal of pleasure. He was sorry to have his connection sundered until the objects of this campaign were accomplished, but as a good soldier he must obey cheerfully.

Other things equally good may have been said, but your correspondent went to bed. With many others, he cared not to witness the closing scenes, and to enable us to do our duty the next day we needed sleep.

Two of our scouts, who came in this evening from the Bear's Den, report having seen unmistakable signs that six Indians were there this morning. They found where they had cooked and eaten their dried meat, of which they left pieces. They saw the spring where they drunk, and their tracks leading down in this direction. They had probably discovered our column and hid themselves during the day. From the manner of painting a buffalo head, and the way in which some swan's down was prepared and left in sacrifice, our scouts think these six men were M'de-wa-kan-ton-wans, rather than prairie Indians.

Yours, until the next mail,

S. R. RIGGS.

New Advertisements.

WET NURSE WANTED.
A competent Wet Nurse can find a good situation by applying at this office. jy24-1t

GIRL WANTED,
To do General Housework. Apply to MRS. F. DRISCOLL, Cor. 10th and Canada-sts. jy24-tf

DRAWING CLASS.
Mr. BARTLETT, Artist, over Munger's Music Store, Third st., will form a class to be taught Drawing. Terms $6 per quarter. To commence August 3d at his Studio. jy24-2w

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES AT AUCTION.
On next County Fair Day,
FIRST SATURDAY IN AUGUST,
Among other things we will sell at Auction two
VERY FINE FAMILY COACHES,
Worth about $800 each,
FOUR FINE CARRIAGES AND FOUR BUGGIES.
These are sent to us from the East, and will be sold without reserve.
Also, at same time, Horses, Cattle, Wagons, &c., several Counters, and a
Lot of Groceries.
Those wanting Stock or Goods sold on that day will please list with us as early as possible.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
Auction and Com. Merchants, Rogers' Block, jy24-2t 3d-st., one square above the Bridge.

AUCTION.
A sale of State property will take place at the Stable on Eagle-st., on Saturday, August the 1st, of Horses, and one of Easterly's Reapers. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Adjutant General.
M. BALDWIN, Agent for State.
LANGLEY & TEMPLE, Auctioneer. jy23-td

NOTICE.
A male or female Teacher is wanted in the High School in the city of St. Anthony. Term to commence Aug. 10, 1863. Competency to teach the higher English Branches is required. Apply immediately to the Board of Education.
N. H. MINER,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Dated July 21, 1863. jy23-6t

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Of sixty-eight graduates of Harvard College who died last year, one-half fell in the service of their country. Thirty have fallen in battle or have died from wounds there received, and four have died in the service of disease, while one other has died of the insidious disease contracted from exposure before he had resigned his commission.

—The operations of the draft in Providence have been such that in one wholesale grocery establishment there all the partners and salesmen have been conscripted, leaving only a colored porter in the store. In that city the conscripts have a fashion of wearing a red ribbon at the button hole.

— The editor of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, a democratic paper, has been sent to Fort McHenry. It appears that Mrs. Buehler, the wife of the postmaster, had secreted a number of Union soldiers in her house, some of whom were wounded. Upon the re-occupation of the town by the rebels the editor aforesaid disclosed the fact to one of their officers, and at the same time designated points where arms and liquor could be found.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: "On the island of Patience, in Naragansett Bay, there are but three men; two of whom have been drafted, and the third is not eligible. On the Island of Prudence, near by, there were only about a dozen men, three of whom were taken, all from one house. After this the Isles of Shoals may not prove a safe place for refugees."

—The Boston *Journal* publishes the following "advertisement extraordinary:"

"The individual who dropped half of his thumb at the corner of Cooper and North Margin streets, on Tuesday night, may have some interest in knowing that it has been picked up and carefully preserved by a worthy citizen of Ward 5; and the individual in his shirt sleeves who limped off with a bullet in his hip from a spot near the same neighborhood, on the same night, may receive the brick he gave in exchange for it by returning the bullet to the 3d Police Station."

"A Golden Opportunity Lost."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14.

. It is pretty evident—at least it seems so—that the strength of the rebel army has been over-estimated, and that the error has been committed of representing them in a more critical condition than they were. They were considered too surely tripped—cornered—when quite the reverse was the case. Precious time was accorded them—time being all they wanted—to complete the preparations to cross the river. *Twenty-four hour's* delay to attack them, was all that stood betwixt themselves and a terrible defeat. A day or a half day—nay, a half hour sometimes in such cases settles the fate of an army or of a people; and so we must indeed lament what seems a golden opportunity lost, through waiting too long for reinforcements, or from over-estimating the rebel strength—essentially the same thing. But the experiences of the rebel army on this side of the Potomac have been so bitter in the extreme, and they have had—to say the least of it—an escape for which they may well be thankful.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

As to their condition at the time they crossed, every account procured from the best sources within their lines—so far as we have them—for the past few days goes to show that they were terribly short of provisions, they having cleaned out everything within their reach. With many of their wagons cut off by our frequent cavalry raids on their flanks and rear, and pretty well cooped up for some days past, they appear to have consumed everything within reach and to have gone back to Virginia scantily supplied in the line of provisions except cattle. What the numbers of the latter with them were we can only conjecture.

OUR ARMY DISAPPOINTED.

The army is disappointed and chagrined at this signal escape of the foe, for it is not pleasant to hunt the vacant banks of the Potomac when they confidently supposed they had the antagonist, so long their annoyance, within their very grasp; but it is nowise dispirited at least. To-day so many wild stories are current bearing upon possible movements across the river into Virginia, that we are fain to discard them all, and await hopefully the course of events. That the rebels are badly dispirited and weary of fighting; are sadly despoiled of their old audacity and confidence in themselves by the result of this raid into the loyal states, is plain. They have been whipped and driven out—there is no getting over or around that. The great pity is that the task so well begun was not as well completed.

Unionism in North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the North and the South will be the adoption of the gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious states, which North Carolina in common with all the other slave states will accept, if the Federal government insists upon the same, as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North. Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and slaves could impair the institution over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people hence these terms are the cheapest the government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

The Wilmington *Journal*, an original secesh sheet, in speaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature, upon call of Gov. Vance, ostensibly to consider the question of the Confederate currency, charges that other and more important objects occasion the called session. It bitterly denounces the Reconstructionists as intending to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing other purposes.

The Raleigh *State Journal* alleges the discovery of a secret political organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, which has doubtless ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most apathetic.

THE ADVANCE ON CHARLESTON.

Details of the Fight on Morris Island.

THE OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 14, 1863.

HEADQ'RTS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FILD, FOLLY ISLAND, July 9th, 1863.

I. The attack on Morris Island, ordered for this morning, but postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and other unfavorable circumstances, will take place to-morrow morning at break of day, by opening our batteries at the north end of Folly Island.

General Strong's brigade, or so much of it as the small boats can accommodate, will embark to-night, and hold itself in Folly Island creek, ready to move forward, and at the proper time occupy the south end of Morris Island.

II. Lieutenant Commanding Francis N Bunce, United States Navy, with four naval howitzer launches, will approach Lighthouse Inlet at day break, by way of Folly Island creek, and engage the enemy's rifle pits and batteries in flank and reverse, choosing his own positions. He will cover General Strong's landing.

III. Two regiments of infantry, a battery of five rifle batteries will be held in readiness to reinforce General Strong promptly.

General Seymour will arrange and order the details.

By order of

Brig. Gen. Q. A GILLMORE.

E. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE FIRST SHOT

was fired at just five minutes before five o'clock, and produced great excitement in the enemy's camp. It was well aimed, and struck the carriage of one of the enemy's best guns, disabling it for the day. Our boys cheered, and the rebels came running upon the parapets completely astonished and evidently much scared.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

They soon retired, for we made it too hot for them. The first gun was only the signal for our batteries to open, and the shot and shell went into their works in showers. Inside of one minute I counted a hundred discharges of guns and mortars. The roar was deafening, the sight of the shells bursting over the rebels' heads a grand one. From the first it was evident the rebels could not stand such a fire. Our fleet also poured in a raking cross fire after they had got the range so that they could richochet balls among their batteries and burst shells in their ravines. At first the gunboats fired too high, the shells bursting in the marsh, nearer Strong's flotilla than the rebels; but they were soon able to assist materially, and the fifteen-inch shells from the Monitors produced great havoc. For about two hours was this general bombardment kept up. The rebels responded feebly, with only five guns, for a long time.

ATTACK BY BOAT HOWITZERS.

Soon after the attack commenced four boats from the navy, each carrying a howitzer, under command of Lieut. Commander Bunce, advanced from Strong's flotilla and opened fire on the rille pits, near the junction of Lighthouse Inlet with Folly river. The boats did good execution among the enemy's riflemen. This movement called attention to Strong's brigade, and a hot fire was opened on it and on the howitzer boats. The shells came close and fast, but there was only one casualty. One boat full of troops was struck and sunk. One of the occupants only was hurt; he had his leg shot off; but with the remaining one and his hands he swam to another boat, was lifted in and died in ten minutes.

RECONNOISSANCE BY LIEUT. COL. RODMAN'S BATTALION.

At about half-past six General Strong sent Lieut. Col. Rodman, with Captain Chamberlain and twenty of the 7th Connecticut men, to take a small battery which was supposed to be located a short distance down the shore. Col. Rodman landed there, and finding no battery skirmished up till he came to the rebel rifle pits and ascertained their exact location. He then returned and reported to Gen. Strong, who made arrangements to land immediately.

CAPTURE OF THE RIFLE PITS.

Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, with his Connecticut Seventh battalion, landed first under a hot fire, which soon began to take effect, and charged furiously on the rebel rifle pits. One or two volleys were fired at them, and they retured it, doing great execution and piling up heaps of slaughtered rebels. The surviving ones skedaddled, making excellent time and occasionally dropping a dead or wounded one as they scampered up the hill.

LANDING OF THE BRIGADE.

Colonel Rodman sent back word that he could hold the rille pits till the brigade was landed, and Gen. Strong at once took the Sixth Connecticut ashore on the beach of Lighthouse Inlet, in front of the batteries, which was not yet silenced. Anxious to inspire his men by example, Gen. Strong jumped for the shore before his (the advance) boat had reached it. He alighted in deep water and went in all over. The General was the first one ashore. The men rushed on to the beach with the wildest enthusiasm. As they came ashore the General shouted, "Come on, my brave men, I'll lead you," and they gave a shout which drowned the whisling of the Mine balls and the humming of the shot and shells.

CAPTURE OF THE BATTERIES.

Across the marsh they went, over the rifle pits, and up the bluffs to the batteries. The Sixth Connecticut, at the proper time, charged up the front of the works with cheers, our men in Camp Seymour joining in the shout. The Sixth had small loss, but some of the main column, which Gen. Strong led, lost more severely. They were exposed to a heavy fire a long time while in the boats, and then had to march quite a distance over open ground. Scarcely a man flinched. One corporal, just as several shells burst near him, stepped out of the ranks and started to run off. A powerful private, who had noticed signs of cowardice in him, chased and captured him, caught him by the collar, jerked him back to his place, and informed him that he must "walk right up to the dough dish."

THE ADVANCE OF THE STORMING PARTY.

The advance of the storming party was a beautiful sight. They had lain in their boats through the silent morning hours; and now, as the smoke of the silenced batteries began to blow away, they went shouting over into the captured camps, waving flags, rushing for the front, competing only for the positions of greatest danger. Our troops in Camp Seymour kept cheering, the men-of-war's men swung their hats and shouted, and so the whole brigade disappeared, charging down on still another battery and pursuing the retreating rebels.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BATTERY.

There still remained one battery two miles down, mounting an old United States eight-inch seacoast howitzer, which the rebels worked as rapidly as possible, trying to retard the advance of our victorious troops and protect the retreat of their own flying men, who, stripped of all encumbrances, were flying down the island at their fastest speed. Our advance charged on this and took it, and the gun was then turned on the fugitives and the forts to wh ch they were retreating.

FORT WAGNER.

The next position of importance to obtain was Fort Wagner. That obtained Cumming's Point would be untenable, and we should have Fort Sumter at an advantage.

OPERATIONS OF THE IRON-CLADS.

The iron-clads came up and bombarded her during the day at medium range, and afterwards ran up right under Fort Sumter. Admiral Dahlgren was on the Catskill; the others were the Weehawken, the Montauk, and the Nahant. They were all damaged somewhat, but not disabled. The Catskill was struck fifty-two times.

PLAN TO TAKE THE FORT BY STORM.

During the evening a plan for taking the fort by storm was agreed on. It was a desperate measure, but all that was required was a brave storming party, well led. Lieutenant Colonel Rodman volunteered to take the advance with his battalion of the Seventh Connecticut. The only condition he made was that he should be well supported. That was promised him, and he entered into the project with much enthusiasm. His battalion were overjoyed at the opportunity to display their intrepidity and at the honorable positions given them. The regiments selected for the support were two fine ones, in which Generals Gillmore and Strong had great confidence, for they had behaved gallantly in the engagement of Friday morning—the Ninth Maine and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. General Strong had charge of the operation, but General Gillmore also gave it general supervision.

TO THE FRONT.

Early in the morning a staff officer came riding up to call Gen. Gilmore and staff to the front. They rode down to within a short distance of the fort, where the troops were formed, and saw that all was right. The men all seemed to be in good spirits. The Seventh Connecticut wese eager to be led on, and the other regiments were anxious to follow. Col. Turner, chief of Gen. Gilmore's staff, joined Gen. Strong, who was to accompany the storming force.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

The column moved on slowly and silently up the beach, without arousing any one until they arrived within a short distance—two hundred yards—of the fort, when the pickets were encountered and driven in, thus notifying the garrison of the party's approach. Now was the time for a

GALLANT CHARGE BY THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT,

and they made it. General Strong rode up to them at the proper moment and said, "Fire low, and trust in God! Forward, the Connecticut Seventh!" And And away they went at a double quick. The fort opened with three eight-inch howitzers, heavily charged with grape and cannister. Some of them fell, but only chance shots struck them, for the rebels could not see them. God save them from receiving such a round as that. The belching flames looked terribly; the ringing and rattling and humming of the missiles was terrible. There they go, pell mell, cheering and shouting. Another round comes at them; more fall this time, but the do not falter. A third round ploughs among them, but still the survivors pass on, with the same glorious shout, with the same admirable enthusiasm. They are heroes, every one of them. Now they are under the works and jump or wollow through the ditch. The land grenades do not stop them. Up the banks they clamber, and, with their old shout unsilenced, they stand upon the parapet—all who have not fallen on they. Not a man has flinched. The gallant Colonel Rodman has been with them, or adhead of them, the wohle time, and stands on the parapet waving his sword and cheering with his men. We have the rebels now beyond a doubt—but

WHERE IS THE SUPPORT?

The Seventy-sixth, on the right, have advanced bravely at the proper time, and the Ninth Maine have followed with equal courage; but they did not so well escape the first round of the deadly grape, and they wavered. That staggering back instead of pressing forward decided the day against us. They lose their distance, and when they bravely rally it is just in time to receive another fire, which makes them dodge; for it looks infernal in the distance, and must be terrific to march directly up to. The next rally is not so general. Some press on to the moat, more rush back to certain death. There is little danger if they push on—almost certain death if they break up and retreat. Major Hicks leads the Seventy-sixth bravely, and some choice men followed him on to the parapet; but when he turns to look for his regiment, there it is, routed, with the Ninth Maine also retreating: and the brave Col. Rodman, as he receives a wound in the side which he supposes fatal, cries, "Where is the support?" and then, turning and seeing how he is deserted, says, "A damned pretty support that is—the coward's are running away!" Reluctantly he draws off his men to prevent capture, and with their ranks thinned by two hundred rifled muskets inside the fort, they regretfully turn away, and the charges which did not touch them before now do fearful execution. They have nothing left but to run, and the three bodies go scattering down the beach, followed by the iron hail. Our victory, just as we had gained it, has been changed to a repulse. None of the dead and few of the wounded were brought from the ground. Colonel Rodman received a second wound in the leg, which broke the bone, but his men would not leave him on the field. His condition is promising, but his wounds are quite serious.

Little more was done during the day on our side except to commence the erection of some batteries, and the rebels were contented to throw a shell over among our pickets occasionally. The Nahant went inside and fired a few shots all round, and the forts returned the compliment.

Operations on Monday.

OUR CAMPS SHELLED BY FORT SUMTER.

On Monday the rebels began to notice our battery building, and had ascertained where the General's headquarters were. In Fort Sumter, the big guns taken from the Keokuk had been mounted on the land side. On Monday forenoon they opened on us, while the other forts shelled the pickets and working parties. The Sumter guns threw immense elongated shells, pitching them directly into the plaza where the headquarters are with remarkable accuracy. One shell burst near General Strong's staff tent, and an immense fragment of it buried itself in the ground just at the feet of Captain Harral, General Strong's aid-de-camp, who was standing at the entrance of the tent drinking a glass of lemonade. His tumbler was filled with sand, which was also throwr all over him. The correspondent of the Boston *Herald* was writing at a table, just inside the door, and his paper was covered with the flying sand. One piece struck close to General Strong's tent, and other shells burst all around, but no one was hurt, till towards night, when one man was killed and several wounded by a shell which burst in a group.

There were a few casualties at the front, but they are not yet reported.

A Balloon Duel.

Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could have hardly occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of a jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera, one Mademoiselle Tirevitt. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month, the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles upon the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duelists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of the balloon, Le Pique and his second that of one other, it was in the garden of the Tuileries, amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas; and, as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aronaut took a blunberbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a pre-concerted signal for firing was given. M. de Pique fired, but missed. M. de Grandpre fired, and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully, at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

Legal Notices.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR.

License having been duly granted by the Probate Court in and for the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, to sell the lands hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased, to satisfy the debts against the said estate:

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of the said Court, I will offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in the said county of Ramsey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the seventh day of July, A. D. 1863, in the order named, the following described pieces and parcels of land situate in said county of Ramsey, to wit:

The south east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in township numbered thirty of range numbered twenty-three; with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said tracts.

Dated St. Paul, June 12th, 1863.

ROBERT P. LEWIS,
Administrator of the estate of
Seth P. Spencer, deceased.

fje12-3w

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:

Lewis Hurlbut *versus* John L. Cabbot and Mary H. Cabbot, his wife, John W. Brown and Mary Brown, his wife.

FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.

Decree, June Term, A. D. 1863—$2,349.72, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1863, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, of said Court, will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said Court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of St. Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises:

All the following pieces or parcels of land and premises lying and being in the city of Red Wing, county of Goodhue, and State of Minnesota, and known and designated as follows, to wit: Lots numbered four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block number thirty-five (35), in the city of Red Wing aforesaid, according to the recorded plat of said city, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Goodhue aforesaid.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Master in Chancery.

CHARLES MCCLURE, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

f 1y18-6w

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Until farther notice at our office.

THOMPSON BRO'S, Bankers, Ag'ts.

July 6, 1863. ly7-2w

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT,

Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,

PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND Real Estate Agents.

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-Sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
St. Paul.

my6-1y

GROCERIES CHEAP AT

Wholesale and Retail.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

Having leased the store occupied by L. G. Johnson & Co., and purchased their

Stock of Groceries,

May be found at

220 *Third Street, two doors above the North Western Express Office,*

Where they will sell

GROCERIES

AT VERY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

We wish to close out this stock entirely as we propose to

CHANGE THE BUSINESS,

and open a

Paper and Stationery Store

in connection with our

Paper Mill at St. Anthony.

☞ All kinds of WRAPPING PAPER for sale, and the highest price paid in cash for rags, ropes and old printed papers. jy15-tf

BILLL POSTING, &c.

MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. jl0-1m

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $1 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McGARR, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts.

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

ap21-d1y

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
les J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec1 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. CARPENTEUR.

50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE.
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Manufacturers of
Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers
For the U. S. Government.
We also manufacture a variety of
POCKET PISTOLS,
Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.
☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Rabbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call an examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors.....Boston
feb14dolm&wlyw

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sel Real Estate on Commission. an8-d&wly

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES.
MAKING BOTH THE
Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.
Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of
Forty-Five Dollars
A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.
Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *largest size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.
☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.
P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je9-1 jan 1]

WANTED!
A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.
None but a competent person need apply to
W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d2w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and otr sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL.....MINN.
Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
Peter Lorillard,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 and 18 Chambers-St.,
(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.
☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.
TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.
SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

JUST RECEIVED,
A full stock of
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,
Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.
A few casks of
PITTSBURG COAL.
Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and
Heavy Hardware.
Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.
J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000
Of **them** in use in **this country** and **Europe.**
These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**
Are **profitable** and **available a life time.**
Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
The **Class Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used.
The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts.. St. Paul.

TAKEN UP.
The subscriber has taken up a dark red COW; brindle head and legs, rather old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.
BRIDGET MANLEY,
Near the German Catholic Church,
jy15-3t* St. Paul.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, WarehouseTrucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.
U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.
Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.
The State of Minnesota.
To the above named Defendants:
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.
Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.
GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

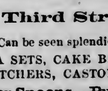
FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For
jan1-d1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL.....MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,
In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of
je21 P. P. WINTERMUTE,
at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,



Third Street, Saint Paul.
The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches,
CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,
Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.
My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES.
All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.
Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated
American Watches.
Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of
HAIR WORK
Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.
Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE
NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,
On Third Street,
Can be seen splendid
SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,
Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,
From $15 to $50.
$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.
Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of
A. BLAKEMAN.
N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c; In Quart Bottles, 75c.
These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.
In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.
For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robineon, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.
Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer,
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.
We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell
LOW FOR CASH,
OR
Short Approved Credit.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 68, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabasha-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in an wer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

EXPRESS NOTICE.
We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,
Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning; arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.
Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.
je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.
Paid for good

THE CITY.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Almost daily we are asked by respectable saloon-keepers, to "pitch into" the Common Council for not enforcing the license law. They declare that not one-half of the rummeries around town are paying licenses this year. They say, "we rent our buildings, pay taxes, both city and national, and pay our licenses honestly, while these one-horse doggeries build their shanties where they pay no rent, no taxes, and manage to pay no license." They declare it is not fair to allow them to go scot-free.

One of these dealers who always pays his license was remonstrating with a policeman a few days since because they did not enforce the license law. He asked him, "why don't you arrest John, and Jim, and Mick there, whom you know are selling without license? "Oh," replied the model guardian of law and order, "they are my cronies, do yez think I could inform on them?"

Whether the assertions made by our informants concerning this matter are correct or not, we do not pretend to say. But the subject will bear inspection. In previous years a Detective was detailed to hunt up and prosecute delinquents. It might be well to try it again.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From every portion of the State we hear the most cheering reports from the wheat crop. It will be quite as large in most localities as last year, and every farmer pronounces his crop to look "fine." How the actual yield per acre will turn out it is impossible yet to say, but from the best accounts we have, it seems sure that it will, on the general average, fall but little short in bushels of last year, which was a large yield. At least such are the reports almost unanimously given by the farmers themselves. The harvest will be mostly over by the end of next week, and another crop will be ready to crowd the granaries, which in many parts of the State are yet well filled with last year's crop.

In the Minnesota Valley, as we before noted, it is estimated that 150,000 bushels of wheat are yet in store, after 177,000 had been deported. Supposing that the present harvest in the Valley yields as many bushels as last year, that will give a total of about 325,000 bushels to export this fall, should the water rise, or next spring. Our steamboatmen will have to bend all their energies to the task, and supply all the respectable fleet of boats and barges which were in use this season.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Professor Steiner, of Philadelphia, one of the most accomplished Balloonists in the United States, is now in the West with his Mammoth Balloon. The writer witnessed an ascension in Milwaukee on the 4th inst., which was a perfect success. Prof. Steiner is anxious to visit St. Paul with a view of making a number of ascensions, and he assured the writer that he would make us a visit if he could be assured of sufficient inducements to defray expenses. A rational and interesting entertainment can thus be secured, and thousands of people can be induced to visit the city for a small outlay. I would respectfully suggest to the Mayor and our merchants, and others interested, the propriety of opening a correspondence with Prof. Steiner, at Milwaukee.

CITIZEN.

WE learn that great excitement exists in military circles concerning the arrest of "Major" C. Willis, *alias* "Captain" Goff, "Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Northwest." It is feared that his arrest will occasion derangement in the payment of officers and privates, resulting perhaps in long delay. We understand that some have already put themselves on half rations, in order to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from Major Willis being unavoidably prevented from adjusting the government accounts. Our military friends should not give themselves needless anxiety, as his subordinates are undoubtedly competent to transact the business, at least for the month or two that the Major designed to spend in rusticating in Prescott, and in the meantime he may find sufficient time to instruct his deputies concerning the next payments.

J. D. ROGERS, of the Marshall Guards, stationed at Alexandria, will leave for that post on Monday next. Packages for any of the boys there, can be left at this office.

TEAMS loaded with barrels of hard bread, are seen daily wending their way through our streets. They proceed to Saint Cloud, and will there be organized into a grand train.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GOOD TEMPLARS PIC-NIC.—The members of St. Paul Lodge, No. 38, and St. Anthony Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Good Templars, in conjunction, have made arrangements to have a Pic-Nic and Fishing Excursion, at Lake Harriet, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

A general invitation is extended to all who may desire to participate, and that have the promotion of the cause of Temperance at heart. The arrangements have been so perfected, that all who may be so fortunate as to go, cannot find a more fitting or appropriate occasion to enjoy themselves. The Lake abounds in fish, and the sailing boats are in good order.

Carriages have been provided, and will start from Good Templars Hall, Concert Hall building, at 7 A. M.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

T. J. KING,
WILFORD WILSON.

TRUTH WILL SUCCEED.—This fact needs no new proof, but it has one in the success of D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Chemical Saleratus*. It has been introduced only a few years, and yet we see it taking the place of all other kinds in the market. Would a bogus article do this?

COOKE'S CAVALRY TACTICS—Just received at Merrill's.

JUST RECEIVED AT MERRILL'S—Frank Warrington, by author of Rutledge; Holy Land, Egypt and Europe, by S. Dryden Phelps; Weak Lungs and how to make them Strong, by Dio Lewis; Georgian Plantation, by Fanny Kemble; Verner's Pride, Castles Heir and Gervase Castonel, by Mrs. Henry Wood; My Good-for-Nothing Brother, by Wickliffe Lane; Nanette and her Lovers; The Story of Elizabeth, and several other New Books.

—Rev. Dr. Massey, representing 4,000 English clergymen, called on the President with Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, on Friday. The President expressed his gratification at the anti-slavery portion of the address. It was read to a large audience here to-night, and was responded to by Dr. Sunderland, on behalf of the Washington clergy, a majority of whom did not sign on one excuse or another.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE'S ARMY.

A RESUME OF THE CAMPAIGN—MOVEMENTS OF THE LAST TEN DAYS—THE COUNCIL OF WAR—THE FEELINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.

New York Times Correspondence.

FREDERICK, July 16, 1863.—The campaign north of the Potomac is ended. The enemy has made an inglorious and hazardous escape across a river which he had fondly hoped was the great barrier to his retreat. The particulars of the retreat you have had in full. There remains, however, a brief history of the movements of both armies for the past ten days, yet untold. The material portions of it I will give, as nearly as possible, and the public may draw its own conclusions. My *role* is fact, not comment.

The rebel army under Gen. Lee, repulsed with sanguinary loss, but not literally defeated, began its retirement from the field of Gettysburg, on Friday night, July 3d. His left wing, which had fiercely assailed our right on that day, and had, in addition occupied the village of Gettysburg, was found to be withdrawn early on Saturday morning, when our forces under Gen. Howard, advanced and occupied the place. His right wing and centre fell back a short distance on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning the rebel rear was found by a small reconnoissance to rest near Fairfield, eight miles from our lines.

General Howard reconnoitered the enemy's rear in person, and came suddenly upon their skirmishers, who fired, wounding severely, his valuable aid, Captain James J. Griffiths, who, I regret to learn, died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst.

On Sunday morning, the Sixth corps, under General Sedgewick, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force, ascertain the position of the enemy, and as nearly as possible his line of retreat. At some time during the day General Sedgewick brought up with the enemy in force, near Fairfield. A severe skirmish followed, but General Sedgewick refrained from bringing on a general engagement.

During Sunday, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M., after the details for burying the dead had been made, all the corps were ordered to move in three columns, as nearly as possible upon the heels of the enemy. Headquarters, itself, was ordered to move to Creagerstown that evening, twenty-two miles distant. This, I think, was before the result of Gen. Sedgewick's reconnoissance had become known.

Subsequently all the orders for moving were countermanded, and the various corps halted from Sunday night until Tuesday morning. Headquarters remained at a point southeast of Gettysburg until that time.

In the meantime our cavalry were rapidly developing the line of the enemy's retreat. Instead of moving toward Chambersburg, which is almost southwest of Gettysburg, Lee took a shorter line of retreat, and at once seized the two upper gaps in the South Mountain, viz., the gap leading from Fairfield through Jack's Mountain to Waynesboro, known as Fountaindale Gap, and the gap through which passes the road from Emmetsburg to Waynesboro and Greencastle, known as Monterey Gap. Then by the country roads, in a southwesterly direction toward Hagerstown.

There were then left to Gen. Meade two routes to pursue—one to follow directly on the heels of the enemy, and fight him in these gaps, or march at once for Harmon's, Braddock's, Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, in South Mountain range, all below those occupied by the enemy.

The latter route was adopted, involving an average march of from fifteen to twenty miles further than the enemy had to go, and on Tuesday morning, two days after Lee had fully abandoned his position, the army was put upon forced marches for the western slope of the South Mountain. The general rendezvous of the corps was at Middletown, in the valley between the Catoctin and South Mountain ranges. Four or five of the army corps entered this valley by a road six or eight miles north of Frederick, while two or three of them moved around by the angle of Frederick, and thence west into the Middletown Valley.

The concentration of the different corps at Middletown was made, substantially, on Wednesday night—some being in advance, some at, and some just in the rear of Middletown. Headquarters, which made a single leap of thirty-five miles from Gettysburg to Frederick on Tuesday, moved to Middletown on Wednesday.

On Thursday, July 9, the march was resumed, the 2d and 12th corps passing down the Middleton Valley to Crampton's Gap, eight miles below Turner's Gap, through which the balance of the army passed. Thursday night's headquarters were moved to the Mountain House in the Gap, four miles west of Middletown.

On Friday, the army was all well over the mountain, well in hand for attack or defense—more so by far than when the enemy made the attack at Gettysburg, for the corps were then twenty miles away. Thursday night, the 6th corps, which was in advance, had pushed out four miles beyond Boonsboro, or within three miles of Funkstown, Buford's cavalry having gallantly cleared the road after two days' severe fighting with Stuart.

On Friday the headquarters of Gen. Meade were established near the Antietam bridge, on the Williamsport road, three miles west of Boonsboro, and seven miles south of Hagerstown, they remaining there until Tuesday night.

From Friday until Tuesday morning, our average advance against the enemy was about three miles. During this time our line was formed on the west side of the Antietam, and we approached the enemy to within a distance ranging from half a mile to a mile and a half. Here we fell to throwing up works of defense.

The lines of the two armies were from six to eight miles long, and that of the enemy being the longest. Of course, thus extended, both were very weak, and the advantage rested with the party who made a vigorous and sudden attack. I believe I am correct in saying that we never fully compelled the enemy to develope his line. We knew he had one, but its exact location, character and strength, was not, as far as I am able to learn, fully ascertained. There is good evidence, however, for the belief that the chief portion of the enemy's works were thrown up between Thursday and Monday. What little information we got of their doings tended to show this. In addition to this, they kept up an exceedingly stubborn front, with their pickets and skirmishers, and acted in every way just as we know they always do, when they wish to conceal some important movement—just as we do when we desire to do the same thing.

On Sunday evening, a council of the corps commanders, also attended by the Chief Engineer, the chief of cavalry, and the chief of staff, was held. The question of attacking the enemy was discussed. Of the seven infantry corps commanders, five opposed an attack, and two favored it, Gens. Howard and Wadsworth. In addition, Gen. Warren, Chief Engineer, and Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry corps, earnestly favored a forward movement, as they had not failed to do from the first. A council was said to be necessary, because it was the only way, in view of the active nature of the campaign thus far, by which a correct idea of the efficiency of each corps could be ascertained. It is worthy of note that Generals Howard and Wadsworth, who advised an attack, were weakest in numbers.

What Gen. Meade's own inclination was, I am not positively informed, but I think he desired to push ahead, but finally deferred to the opinion of the majority of his subordinates. A consideration which, doubtless, had some influence in delaying the movemen was the fact that reinforcements were slowly arriving, by which we were growing stronger. Another idea prevailed very strongly with some of the corps commanders, viz., that Lee would be compelled to attack us, because of the continued high stage of the Potomac, and that he could not, so long as it lasted, obtain any reliable means of crossing; and the belief also existed that, as a matter of pride, he would not retreat, but would arbitrate again on the bloody field of another battle. I may add here that our information concerning the condition of the river and the operations of the enemy in its vicinity, was exceedingly scanty, and generally considered unreliable. One or two reports of scouts, however, which were at first discredited, afterward proved to have been well founded, viz., that Lee had obtained a number of pontoons from Winchester, and that he was building flat boats at Williamsport.

On Sunday night, July 12, some of the corps commanders began, on their own responsibility, to throw up earthworks for a line of defense. This was continued through Monday and Monday night, even up to the moment of the departure of the enemy's rear guard. It is due to Gen. Warren, Chief Engineer, to say that this was entirely without his orders, and he strongly disapproved the proceeding, as well as condemned the position of much of the line.

The escape of Lee was reported at daylight on Tuesday morning, by a negro who came in from Williamsport. His statement was not credited, Gen. Meade believing that the enemy was merely concentrating his forces at some point on his long line to resist an attack. But by 9 A. M., everybody was convinced. The manner and means by which he escaped you have already had in full.

Three or four facts grouped together tell the whole story. The national army took up its line on Friday and remained nearly in the same position until Tuesday; the troops were in superb spirits, and their confidence that they could whip the rebels was stronger than I have ever yet seen it, and was fully exemplified in the few short skirmishes that took place—all, both cavalry and infantry, resulting uniformly in our favor. The enemy had a strong line, but not one-third so formidable as ours at Gettysburg—dangerously weak because of its length, and weaker by far on Friday, June 10, than on Monday, July 13. The enemy's means of crossing on Friday were incomplete, on Monday they were complete enough to carry him away; and yet on Monday his army was divided by the river, and in a state of trepidation for fear their hazardous movement should be discovered.

We were growing stronger, by additions of troops, while we lay still, and the enemy was improving the same time in recovering from the disheartenment of his defeat, and the aggregation of supplies and ammunition from Winchester. In short, delay proved of far more advantage to the enemy than to us. Add to this the fact, of which I am personally cognizant, that the soldiers received the news of Lee's escape with feelings of bitter disappointment; and that they would rather have fought him two to one than to chase all over Virginia again after him, and the policy of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" at all times, and under all circumstances is vindicated with greater emphasis than ever heretofore.

From the South.

REBEL NEWS AND REBEL EDITORIALS.

RICHMOND VIEW of THINGS IN GENERAL.

A Charleston Estimate of Things about Charleston.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1863.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th instant, has a long editorial on the military situation, urging that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy en masse, and the application of martial law to the whole country, which is in a state of siege; absolute control of all trading, especially in drink, as within military lines; abolition of substitution, exemption, and foreign protection, and a material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers, make appomtments, and get rid of incompetent officers.

A proclamation by Jeff. Davis appears, calling out under the Confederate Conscription Act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45, to serve for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion; in case of disobeying the call they are offered the privilege of joining the volunteer organization before enrollment.

The *Enquirer* says an official dispatch from Charleston, received yesterday morning, states that all was quiet. The enemy are throwing up works on the south corner of Morris Island. Two Federal iron-clads entered the Appomatox river, but the river is obstructed above, and there were hopes by the fall of the freshet, to catch the iron-clads aground. The Charleston *Mercury*, received in Richmond on the 16th, has the following on the situation there:

It appears to us useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it, it is vain now to inquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is the speedy and unflinching use of the bayonet.

The fight on Morris Island is to be now fought by engineering and cannon mainly. The advantage is with the enemy.

With their iron-clads on the water, and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumter, like Fort Wagner, will then be assailable by both land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sumter.

Gen. Gilmore, the commander of this department, is the man who reduced Fort Pulaski.

Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our forces stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs, by the bayonet, had never before been in a charge. These Yankees have as yet few or no formidable works; they have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls. This appears to us as the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for the economy of lives. Other means may prot a t the fighting to days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved, with promptness, energy and dash. It is too late for engineering. Hesitation and delay are fatal.

— A Charleston paper, giving an account of the battle in Charleston harbor, says, of the fire from Fort Sumter against our iron-clads: "An officer who observed the effect of our shots, say they struck and rolled off the sides and decks of the Monitors like so many marbles or pebble stones."

Arrivals at the Hotels.

THURSDAY, July 22.

INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs B W Booker and sister, Northfield; E G Baldwin, Quincy, Ill; J McCutchen, Faribault; J B Putnam, Signal Corps; Chas Polar, Chicago; W H Mitchell, Rochester; Robt Bruce, Milwaukee; B F Pepple, N Y; J B Cleveland, Mankato; S W Saxton and wife, Boston; Miss M F Littlehale, do; G H Mittnacht, Pikesville, Md; Dr Irwin, Memphis; Miss E A Irwin, do; Miss E Tinwin, and servant, do; Master Irwin, do; C E Allen and lady, Quincy; A H Pringle, Hastings; Chas T Woodbury, Anoka; W Blackmun, Chicago; E B Sheldon, do; E W Grovenor, do; C T Bawley, Milwaukee.

AMERICAN.

David Staples, Stillwater; Sam Minturn, Dubuque; Wm M Campbell, do; Geo Wilton, Milwaukee, R F White, St Paul; L W Rehm, Faribault; Isaac Staples, Stillwater; Mrs Rssen and three children, do; David Grant and lady, Hastings; Mrs Magun and three children, do; Mrs Goffin and three children, do; Mrs Mosier and child, do; G R Morsden, Wis; — Hollister, Traverse de Sioux; Mrs McCargar, Faribault; W S Porter, Hastings; J Foster, do; C W McIntyre, Frog Hollow, Pa; J B Frazier, Preston; Mrs H H Rogers, No Where; E B Smith, Morrison.

MERCHANTS.

John Stilbury, Winona; M B Hill, Stillwater; V P Van Rausselhear, Hudson, N Y; W P Wright Chicago; J B Tozer, Hastings; P Smith, Red Wing; F M Stowell, Anoka; A Vickers & lady, Excelsior; D F Henry, do; L D R Kennedy; U S A; A Frees & 2 ladies, La Crosse; Maj Adams, U S A; C Doty, do.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

J Gray, St Anthony; M B Hill, Stillwater; W S Porter, Hasting; J Foster, do; N Judson, St Cloud; V P Bassam, White Bear Lake; R W Evans; Bloomington, Ill; W S Boutwell, Stillwater; C W Newell, Fort Snelling; C Mackay, Stillwater; Jos Howard, Cottage Grove; John Collins; Milwaukee; Thos McAdam, Cottage Grove; M Black, do; H S Bassett, Fort Snelling; H D Cunningham, Minneapolis; J Carly, wife and lady, Stillwater; C Mosher, Pekin, Ill; C E Powers, Hastings; Ed Martin, St Paul; G W Few, New Canada; J Askers, City; P Fraker, Minneapolis.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ Steamboatmen report the river better now than it has been for a month. The channel is cut out quite sharp, and well defined. The boats make their trips regular, make good time, and have no trouble.

☞ The Stella Whipple arrived yesterday from Reed's Landing, with two barges of freight. The Stella leaves for that point to-day. She is as good as new, and runs nicely.

☞ The Ariel came in yesterday from below, with some passengers and a mail. The Ariel will leave for Prescott to-day, at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ The Frank Sigel met with an accident at Prescott, on Wednesday. She is laid up temporarily in consequence.

☞ The Winona *Republican* of Wednesday says passengers arrived there on that day in 24 hours—a quick trip now-a-days.

☞ The La Crosse *Democrat* of Saturday says:

The river has raised a few inches since yesterday morning. How good it would seem if the banks could be full again, that busy enterprise might be felt and seen at each depot and levee on its sides. When there comes a good reliable rise, how the boats will whistle their glad thanks and how the millions of bushels of wheat above here will come down on its way to market.

☞ The Dubuque *Herald* of Saturday says:

The steamer Echo, a small, light draught towboat, leaves for up the river to-day, and takes freight for St. Paul, which place she will nearly reach, certainly Hastings. She has been chartered by the Packet Company to do light work, and is well adapted for that purpose, and takes a barge in tow.

It is use ess for us to say that the river is declining. No one would believe us. It is no such a thing; "git out." Up at St. Paul the bed of the river has been cultivated into a beautiful garden, with vegetables, flowers and fruit growing luxuriantly.

The *Herald* local is rather facetious in the latter paragraph. We are not so scarce of land that we had to take Father Mississippi's bed for a flower bed.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23.

There are no features in the markets worthy of note. The trade in all branches is now in its dull season, and there will not be much done from this date until the Fall trade begins.

The grain market is very quiet indeed. Wheat is really out of the market. There are no buyers to any extent, and prices are nominal at 75c.

Butter is more firm, and is reported in demand at

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Best country roll	12½@15	20@25
No. 2 do	10	15@18
Best tub	8	12½@15

Flour is quiet, with a moderate demand. Receipts are pretty fair, and prices quite firm.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Flour dull and heavy: $4.05@5.10.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull, 1c lower; Corn unsettled, closed drooping; Oats quiet.

Pork dull.

Lard dull.

Whiskey dull; 45@45½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 23—6 P. M.

Flour dull, unsettled, and a shade lower, except for Round Hoop Ohio and fresh ground Extra State, which are scarce and in moderate request.

GRAIN.—Wheat—common grades 1 to 2c lower; demand moderate, and confined chiefly to choice grades. Corn opened a shade firmer and closed dull at yesterday's prices. Oats quiet, 70@76c.

Prok opened dull and closed steady; more active.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Stocks better and moderately active.

Money 6@7.

Sterling firmer.

Gold 25½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 23—6 P. M.

Gold without material change, opening at 25¾, declining to 25⅝, and closing firm at 26.

Government stocks steady.

U. S. 6's, '81 coupons, $1.06¼@1.07¼.

[By Telegraph.]

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 23.

Flour quiet.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet and one-half cent lower. Corn ½@1c better. Oats steady; 55¼@65½.

Receipts: 2,600 brls flour, 100,000 bu wheat; 11,000 bu corn.

Shipments: 4,000 brls flour; 28,000 bu wheat; 92,000 bu corn.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
St. Paul.

je26-1m*

FOR SALE,

A neat Brick Cottage House and Lot, with a good well of water and out Buildings and shade trees &c., with five rooms on first floor, also a good cellar; within eight minutes' walk of the Postoffice; cheap for cash. For further particulars enquire of

JAS. H. MURRAY,
Jy22-1w Opposite the American House.

WANTED,

Old Rifles, Revolvers, and Double-Barrelled Shot Guns, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, if brought to us within a few days.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.
Jy22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE.—It gives me pleasure to announce the receipt this day of $400, the full amount claimed by me according to my policy of Insurance, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Co., through G. R. Montague, Esq., the General Agent of the Company. The fire occurred on the 21st of May, and the claim has been adjusted and paid in the usually prompt manner of that company. I would recommend to any person owning homestead property, to apply at once for insurance in this Company, as I think no Company more prompt or reliable.

ELIZABETH W. DAVIS.

Brooklyn, July 220.

From the Minnesota State News.

CARD.—I take this opportunity of announcing to the public that the Insurance policy I had on my barn, in the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, which was consumed by fire on the 29th of April last, has been adjusted and promptly paid by G. R. Montague, Esq., State Agent for said Company.

Having full confidence in the responsibility and honorable dealing of the Madison Mutual Insurance Agents, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a prompt and reliable company.

J. M. Gilman, Esq., of St. Anthony, is their authorized Agent for this part of the State.

SIDNEY SHAW.

St. Anthony, June 1, 1863. jy24-d tw&w1t

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent*
Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. dly

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third-st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safspeedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
jul4d&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

Castello & Van Vleck's
MAMMOTH SHOW,
AND
Great Moral Exhibition,

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK,...PROPRIETORS.
R. VAN VALKENBURG,.....MANAGER.
T. POLAND,.....MASTER OF ARENA.
J. FREHE,.....LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.

A combination comprising all that is excellent in the Equestrian profession, all that is novel in the school of Gymnastics.

A GENUINE CIRCUS,

with all the standard features of the Legitimate Arena, blended with all Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application and the practical working of those Artists whose motto is

EXCELSIOR.

More Blooded, Trained Horses, and a better assortment of other rare specimens of animated nature than have ever been brought before this community.

Superiority in Every Department.

The Company consists of at least

Forty Performers,

EQUESTRIANS, VOLTIGERS, LEAPERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, MUSICIANS;

New Wagons, New Carriages, New Canvas, New Dresses, New Costumes, New Trappings, New Seats and New Appointments,

The whole forming an establishment paramount to the finest ever formed either in this country or in Europe.

This Model Show will exhibit at ST. PAUL, on

Tuesday, July 28th, at 7 o'cl'k p. m.

Also on

Wednesday and Thursday, July 29th and 30th, at 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

MR. DAN CASTELLO,

As Equestrian Manager, will introduce his

Wonderful Trained Horse,

MONITOR,

The Champion of the World; also his

WONDERFUL EDUCATED BULL,

Don Juan.

Mr. JOHN GLENROY,

Who has been received with admiration and applause by appreciating audiences on both continents, and gained the title of the CENTAUR HORSEMAN, will execute his daring Somersault Act.

WM. J. SMITH,

Who has won unfading laurels, as the most graceful and accomplished Two and Four Horse Equestrian of the age.

MR. J. TINKHAM,

The intrepid Horseman and bold Bare Back Rider, will appear as the Inspired Hurdle Leaper.

Messrs. C. W. BURROWS and M. J. KELLY,

Who stand unrivalled as first class Artists, are also engaged in order to render the Gymnastic Department superior to all precedents. Among the successful feats achieved by those performers, are the

HORIZONTAL BAR EXERCISES,

Double Trapeze,

Classical Groupings.

Mr. DAN CASTELLO,

The Great Talking Clown, whose bon mots and original saying are copied by the entire motley brotherhood. When such a man as this dons the cap and bells, the public may rest assured of a feast of humor unalloyed by vulgarity.

MR. T. W. POLAND,

The ready conversationalist and refined gentleman, the paragon of Ring Masters.

T. BURGESS,
MORRIS MILES,
R. VAN VALKENBURG,
M. McCOLLUM,
A. SULLIVAN,
R. HARMON, AND
C. LESLIE,

Complete the list of male artists, while

MADAMES FRANK and CARRIE,

The beautiful and gifted equestriennes lead the female cortege.

A grand procession, consisting of the Band Chariot, Frehe's Silver Cornet Band, assisted by Mr. La Rue, the Champion Drummer, all of the Wagons, Carriages, Horses, &c., will be given each morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the extent, force and superiority of

CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S
MAMMOTH SHOW.

jy17-td

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

The Cheap Cash Store.

We will commence this morning selling our stock of SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

PARASOLS,

Summer Shawls,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BALMORALS,

COTTONADES AND LIGHT CASSIMERES,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES,

Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. o6

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 22, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c

EXCHANGE RATES,

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem
American Gold	22 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, Flour and Provisions,

250 Fulton Street,

Op. Washington Market,.....NEW YORK.

W. S. M'CLURE. C. M'CLURE.
B. F. BALLARD.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. White, Cash. Mechanic's B'k, Brooklyn
Hon. Horatio Ballard, Sec. State of New York.
Wm. Cripps, Pres. Standard Ins. Co., New York.
A. H. Ballard, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
J. L. Kelly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
R. H. Huntington, Adam's Ex'r Co, N. Y.
J. H. Reed, Utica, New York.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, "New York Times."
C. H. Wheeler, St. Albans, Vermont.
D. Ward, Lancaster, Grant Co., Wisconsin.

jy10 1y

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL,

Fourth-St., between Robert and Jackson,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. ☞ Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in attendance. jy10-tf

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

jy1 tf CHAS. SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

160 acres in Rose town, adjoining the school section, the following described land: N. W. ¼ section 21, town 29, Range 23; about fifty acres under cultivation, some improvement, all fenced, and a good well on the premises. Will be sold in a body or in lots of forty or eighty acres, one-fourth cash, the balance in three yearly payments, at seven per cent. per annum. Title perfect; possession given after harvest.

Also: The undivided N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, Town 29, Range 23, on the road to Lake Johannah, about three miles from St. Paul.

Enquire of J. P. THOMPSON,
At Nichols, Dean & Co.

July 9-d1m.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block

Where will be found a large assortment of

Car